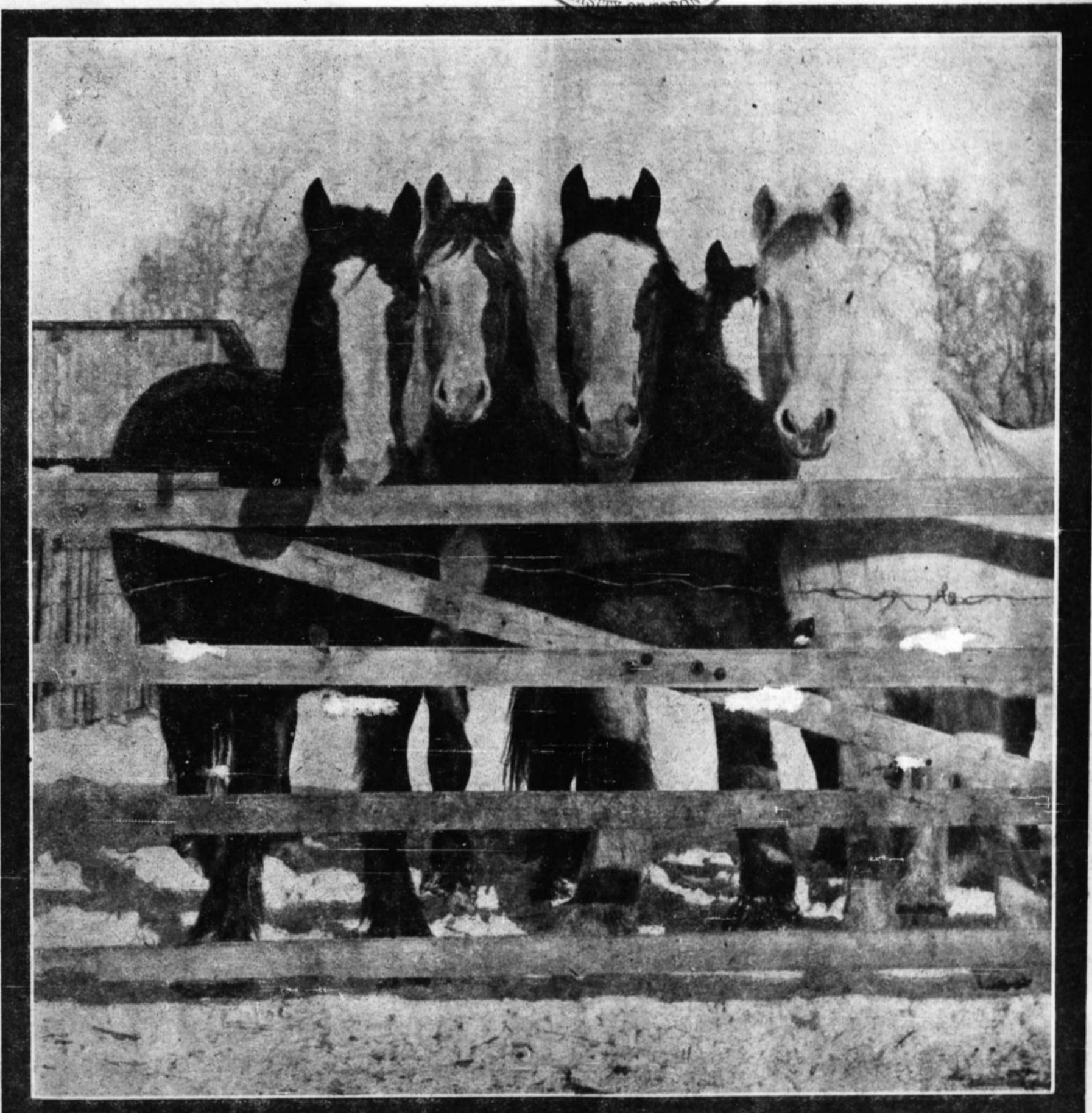


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

April 18, 1923



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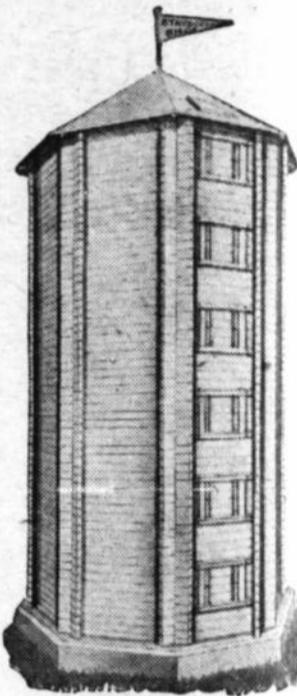
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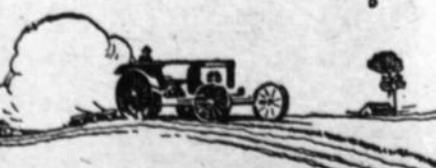
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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April 18, 1923

No. 16

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Our Ottawa Letter

Representatives from Council of Agriculture Give Evidence Before Committee on Agricultural Conditions—George Bevington Urges Bank Reform Before Committee on Banking and Credit

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

In the House of Commons matters have gone leisurely along during the past week, there having been few developments of note. D. D. Mackenzie, solicitor-general, has gone to the Nova Scotia bench, his place in the cabinet having been taken by E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, a veteran and an admittedly able man. At present he is minister without portfolio and acting solicitor-general. During the discussion over the railway estimates, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, of St. John, told the House that in Nova Scotia and to some extent in New Brunswick there was considerable talk of secession, which, while he did not endorse it, it was impossible to ignore. This grew out of the fact that in industry matters had not gone as well with the maritime provinces as had been thought they would. In addition there was much dissatisfaction with the routing of Canadian grain over the National Railways to Portland, which got a great deal more than St. John or Halifax, and as the railways belonged to the government, he considered that it should announce a policy that would have the effect of sending grain out through Canadian ports.

Agricultural Conditions

But insofar as agriculture is concerned, the chief interest has not been in the sessions of the House but in those of several of the committees, chiefly banking and commerce and the McMaster committee on agricultural conditions. Before the latter appeared Mrs. John McNaughton, of Harris, Sask., representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and G. F. Edwards, of Markinch, Sask., vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Mrs. McNaughton told of a farm homes survey made by the United Farm Women of Manitoba in 1922, in which out of 307 homes over half had no water in the kitchen, and only 37 had baths; one home was 120 miles from a hospital, two were 90 miles, 18 were 80 miles away, 17 were 50 miles away. Many other facts were also given. Asked if she thought that these conditions were representative of Saskatchewan, Mrs. McNaughton said that she did not think that province would make even as good a showing as Manitoba in this respect. Attention was drawn to the unrecognized productive labor performed by wives and children on western farms, and Mrs. McNaughton expressed the opinion that had it not been done, western agriculture would have more completely collapsed before. Mrs. McNaughton said she believed that westerners, though much discouraged, had faith in the West. The trouble was that the prices of the things that the farmers had to sell were away down, while the prices of the things they had to buy were away up. In proof of this she gave the cost of outfitting a boy of 12 in 1913 as compared with that of today. On 12 articles of clothing, with boots and rubbers, the cost in 1912-13 was \$21.05, whereas in 1922-23 it was \$42.87. Besides, the goods of ten years ago were far more durable than those of today.

Sales for Taxes

G. F. Edwards endeavored to convey an appreciable conception of the difficulties through which western agriculture, especially that in Saskatchewan, labored by pointing to the vast accumulation of debts in that province and the number of sales for taxes that had taken place in communities that might fairly be considered representative. At the outset he pointed out that there was little incentive to the farmers to misrepresent conditions, for in proportion as they were set forth as bad would the value of his holding be depreciated. He, however, had to admit that he found the morale of the western farmers very low, owing to adverse conditions.

In two representative rural municipalities in Saskatchewan in 1919, 274 quarter-sections had been advertised for sale for taxes and 53 actually sold; in 1920, 228 had been advertised and 19 sold; in 1921 the figures were 427 and 121; in 1922 they were 618 and 195. In one municipality of 600 farmers there had been 73 sheriff's seizures, and the figures showed that the situation was getting worse instead of better. Asked by Mr. Sales if it was not a fact that some schools had been closed because there had not been money enough to pay the taxes, Mr. Edwards said that the government, in some cases, had had to take steps to keep the schools open.

The Farmers' Debt

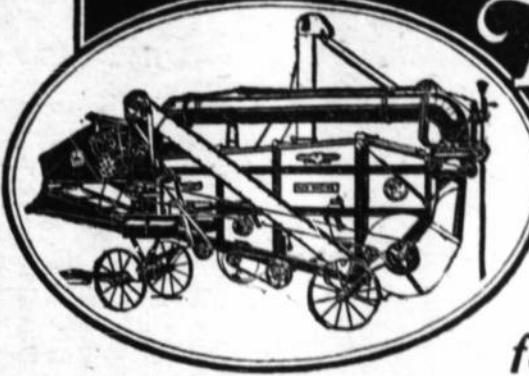
Dealing with debts owing to banks, loan companies, merchants and others, Mr. Edwards expressed the view that they had reached such a sum that it was doubtful whether they could be liquidated under the present disparity in prices which so reduced returns to farmers. He gave an example of a district of about 1,500 people, which last year shipped out about 325,000 bushels of wheat. In it the indebtedness to banks was \$250,000, to the machine companies \$80,000, to storekeepers \$125,000, to certain outside dealers \$60,000, with another \$20,000 of debts owed among the people themselves, nor did this include mortgages. It was true that Saskatchewan had a big crop of wheat last year, about 280,000,000 bushels; but the average price secured by the farmer was only 80 cents, while according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture it cost 70 cents to raise it, so that ten cents a bushel profit left only \$28,000,000.

At a conference held in Regina last year on the question of debts, the representative of the retail merchants said that they had \$100,000,000 on their books, the companies in the Saskatchewan Loan Association had \$100,000,000, and it was probable that the total mortgage indebtedness of the province was \$125,000,000. The amount of uncollected taxes in 288 rural municipalities at the end of December was \$8,368,000, there being then 73 still to report. Debts to implement companies ran between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, and as large amounts were owing to banks, it was probable that the total indebtedness was \$400,000,000.

Banking and Credit

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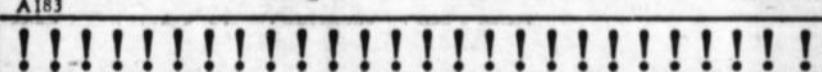
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the Banking and Commerce Committee was the statement made by George Bevington, of Alberta, on currency and banking. Because of his many addresses delivered to farm gatherings in the West on this subject there was much eagerness to hear him, and it may be said that those present were greatly surprised by his thorough grasp of the matter in hand. He was calm and self-possessed to an uncommon degree, and he left but few openings for criticism. As a piece of exposition of banking it was one of the best that a parliamentary committee has heard for a long time.

Mr. Bevington's argument was that the existing banking system does not meet the legitimate credit demands of the country; that a wider basis of credit must be found and that the control of credit must reside with the federal authority, which would involve the

Cream to be Graded at Creameries

Commencing May 1, all cream taken into any Manitoba creamery must be graded. For several years an attempt has been made to secure the voluntary adoption, on the part of Manitoba creameries, of the practice of cream grading, but the effort has been only partially successful. Now cream grading by government-appointed graders is to be universally applied.

The project of compulsory grading is not an experiment in Canada. One year ago Alberta adopted this method, and Dairy Commissioner Marker claims that the benefit gained during the six summer months of 1922 increased the value of Alberta butter by \$150,000.

Grades Defined

The grades of cream in Manitoba after May 1, 1923, will be as follows:

"Table Cream—This grade shall in-

clude any lot of sweet, clean-flavored, non-frozen cream bought for re-sale for household use. The acidity of this cream shall not be more than twenty-one-hundredths (.20%) of one per cent. at the time of grading.

"This cream shall be produced under conditions that comply with the special requirements of the municipality in which it is to be sold for consumption.

"Special Grade—This grade shall include any lot of cream which is clean in flavor, of uniform consistency and suitable for making butter of this grade. Its acidity shall not be more than thirty-five one-hundredths of one per cent. (.35%) at the time of being graded at the creamery where it is to be made into butter.

"First Grade—This grade shall include any lot of cream which is reasonably clean in flavor, of uniform consistency and suitable for making butter of this grade. Its acidity shall

not be more than sixty one-hundredths (.60%) of one per cent. at the time of its being graded at the creamery where it is to be made into butter.

"Second Grade—This grade shall include any cream that does not meet the requirements specified for the next higher grade; such as cream that is bitter, stale, musty, metallic, fermented or otherwise unclean in flavor.

"Off Grade—This grade shall include any cream with an objectionable odor or flavor, such as kerosene, gasoline, stinkweed, onions or such other flavors that may render cream unfit for making into No. 2 butter.

Difference in Price

"A premium of not less than two cents per pound butter-fat shall be paid for table and special cream over No. 1, and a premium of not less than three cents per pound butter-fat shall be paid for No. 1 cream over No. 2 cream."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 18, 1923

Moose Jaw By-Election

By a majority which at the time of writing is announced to be 1,443, with 26 outlying polls to hear from and which may easily put the majority considerably higher, the electors of Moose Jaw constituency have returned the Progressive candidate, E. N. Hopkins, to represent the constituency at Ottawa. The contest in 1921 was a three-cornered one in which R. M. Johnson, Progressive, was returned by a majority of 929 over the Liberal candidate, W. E. Knowles, though Mr. Johnson did not have a majority of the total vote cast. The figures so far available in the present by-election show the Progressive vote increased by 1,358 and the Liberal vote by 834 over the figures of 1921.

The campaign was hotly contested, the Liberals with W. E. Knowles again their candidate making desperate efforts to capture the seat. Two federal ministers, Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Hon. James Murdoch, journeyed all the way from Ottawa to give the prestige of their support to Mr. Knowles. It did not take Mr. Murdoch very long to discover that the atmosphere of the Moose Jaw constituency was not congenial to his peculiar disposition, and he suddenly remembered an important engagement in the East which necessitated his hasty return without taking any active part in the campaign. Mr. Motherwell with characteristic tenacity of purpose remained in the constituency, and we understand his efforts in behalf of Mr. Knowles succeeded in piling up a nice bunch of votes for Mr. Hopkins.

The significance of the election in the federal political situation is important. The Ottawa government set a date for the by-election which they thought would facilitate the return of their own candidate. Expectations accordingly ran high in the Liberal camp. There was also some talk that if the Liberals captured Moose Jaw by a good majority it would indicate that the Progressive cause was waning and that a federal election might be held with the hope of capturing a number of the Progressive constituencies in the prairie provinces. It has been shown, however, that the Progressive cause is stronger than ever, and the result in Moose Jaw is a warning to the King government that the electors of the prairie provinces are not at all satisfied with the record of the Liberal party and can no longer be fooled by pre-election promises. We believe that the significance of the Moose Jaw by-election will not be lost upon the Dominion government.

The most amazing feature of the campaign was the wholesale invasion of the constituency by ministers of the Saskatchewan government and its supporters in the legislature. It is reported that five out of the seven provincial cabinet ministers were actively engaged in the constituency, and that seven of the private members on the government side of the legislature also took part in the campaign, all of course in support of the Liberal candidate. Only two of these provincial members were resident electors of the constituency, and they, of course, as electors, were fully entitled to exercise their citizenship. The Guide is informed that no opposition members from the provincial legislature except those resident in the constituency took part in the campaign. In the light of the fact that Premier Martin shortly before his resignation declared positively that the provincial Liberal party had abandoned the policy of taking part in federal politics, the action of the provincial ministers is most significant.

Premier Dunning was absent from the province and took no part in the campaign. The Guide is credibly informed, however, that Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of highways in the Saskatchewan government, in a public address during the campaign made a statement to the effect that at a meeting of the cabinet it had been decided that it was time for a showdown with the farmers' political movement, and that the Moose Jaw by-election afforded the opportunity. If this reported statement is correct, the presence of five cabinet ministers and five non-resident Liberal members of the legislature in the Moose Jaw by-election is easily understood and was a deliberate act of the government to deal a body blow at the Progressive movement. Whether or not Mr. Gardiner made the statement, the presence of such a large contingent from the Saskatchewan government indicates that the provincial Liberal party has declared open warfare upon the Progressive movement and has deliberately determined to ally itself with the fortunes of the federal Liberal party.

The policy of separating provincial and federal polities has gained considerable ground in the prairie provinces in recent years. The close alignment of provincial and federal parties in the old days was a great obstacle to good government in both fields. It is extremely unfortunate for the welfare of the country that Premier Dunning and his cabinet have seen fit to alter this policy. It is still more unfortunate that the Saskatchewan government has aligned itself with the federal Liberal party with its long record of broken promises, which was the greatest single cause for the political revolt among the western farmers during recent years. Undoubtedly the Saskatchewan government hoped by electing the Liberal candidate in Moose Jaw to create a reaction favorable to its own political fortunes. Now, however, the overwhelming defeat of the Liberal candidate leaves the provincial government in a humiliating position, which will not be at all improved when the time comes for explanation of their action in taking part in a federal election for which there was absolutely no provocation, and which was contrary not only to the best interests of the country, but also to the avowed policy of the Saskatchewan government itself.

An Election in Ontario

Following a somewhat surprising revolt on the part of a small number of his followers in the legislature, Premier Drury, of Ontario, has recommended that the House sit until May 4, after which he will advise dissolution. The election, he suggested, would be about the end of June.

The government has not a clear working majority in the House, and it has had to carry on by seeking the co-operation of members of other groups. Last Wednesday, Andrew Hicks, member for South Huron, resigned as U.F.O. whip and accused the premier of seeking fusion with the Liberal party without the knowledge or consent of his U.F.O. supporters. Mr. Drury denied that he was doing anything of the kind, and he went on to say that as the government had no majority, after what had happened it would be better to have the House dissolved and go immediately to the country.

Another member of the U.F.O. introduced an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply, to the effect that the government had ignored the plank in the U.F.O. platform calling for economy, and that the premier had abandoned the prin-

ciples and ideals upon which he had been elected and therefore the House should not go into supply. This was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the government, and it so startled the House that the parties asked for time to get their bearings. Ultimately the amendment was defeated by a vote of 62 to 29, the 29 being composed of Conservatives, Liberals and one or two Labor.

The reason for this action on the part of some U.F.O. members is somewhat obscure. Conservative intrigue is blamed by some, but the truth will probably come out in the course of the election campaign. Meanwhile Mr. Drury has announced that the government will introduce a redistribution bill and bills providing for proportional representation for grouped constituencies and the alternative vote in single-member constituencies. He expressed some diffidence about introducing these bills in view of the position of the government, but as redistribution is necessary and as both U.F.O. and Labor as well as Liberal are pledged to these electoral reforms, they may find the required support in the House and become law before the House is dissolved.

Reforming the Senate

Each political party in Canada for the past 30 years has been determined on Senate reform—that is when the party is out of office and is making up a platform upon which to appeal for the popular vote. But each party in power loses its zeal for Senate reform and contents itself by plugging Senate vacancies with died-in-the-wool, warranted-not-to-fade supporters of its own party. Recently the matter of Senate reform came up in the House of Commons by a resolution introduced by J. J. Denis, Liberal member for Joliette, who favored a popularly elected Senate with a six-year term, and took the ground that the Senate should be the more important of the two chambers of parliament.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, speaking as a private member only, proposed a reform for a continuation of the system of nominated Senate, half the members to be nominated by the Dominion government to be known as Dominion Senators, and half to be nominated by provincial governments to be known as Provincial Senators, nominations to be for ten years with eligibility for second term, and automatic retirement at 80 years of age. Mr. Fielding declared himself in opposition to a popularly elected Senate.

There is probably no one important subject in Canada upon which there is more unanimity than that of Senate reform, and scarcely any upon which there is less unanimity than the method by which such reform is to be carried out. Even the Senate itself would undoubtedly favor a reform—provided it did not affect the tenure of office of the existing Senators. Many would reform the Senate by its abolition, but owing to the nature of our constitution this is a practical impossibility. It would therefore seem necessary at the outset to accept the view that any measure of Senate reform must not interfere with the present Senators unless to provide an opportunity for their retirement on pension.

Any proposal for Senate reform by which the Upper Chamber would overshadow or even compete with the House of Commons is vicious and dangerous. One law-making body deriving its authority direct from the people is sufficient. The field of real usefulness for a second chamber at Ottawa is as an

advisory and revisionary body. If the Canadian Senate can be reformed with such functions and provided with an active, capable and public-spirited personnel, it would be of undoubted value as a permanent part of our federal law-making machinery. Practical experience has demonstrated beyond debate that no such Senate could be constituted by nominations made by the federal and provincial governments alone, neither could any such Senate be constituted by any system of popular election. Both systems would result either in the appointment of political partisans with ability as a secondary consideration, or in the election of men entirely unfitted to perform efficiently the duties required.

There are all varieties of second chambers in the world today, some nominated, some elected, some constituted by a combination of both methods, but nowhere does there seem to be any second chamber that gives entire satisfaction. We would suggest another system for consideration, namely, that half of the Senate be elected by the House of Commons and one-half by the provincial legislatures, both elections to be by Proportional Representation and for a ten-year period. This would give representation to every class and every school of thought. We would further suggest that the veto powers of such Senate be withdrawn and that it have power only to suspend and refer back measures to the Commons, such suspension either to be over-ridden by a passage of the measure through the Commons in two successive sessions, or by a sufficiently large majority in any one session, or possibly by a fixed majority vote of both houses in joint session. There is now available a mass of material dealing with second chambers throughout the world, and a wise and proper course would seem to be the appointment of a joint committee of the Commons and Senate to consider this matter for a year, hear any representations offered and submit a definite proposal to parliament after mature consideration.

A Valuable Reference Work

Writers on the problems of the day agree in at least one particular respect, and that is that some way must be found of getting the information that is necessary to sound thinking before the mass of the people. By far the greater part of the trouble that afflicts mankind is caused by ignorance and the exploitation of ignorance, and the trouble is not going to be removed by simply spending more money on schools and universities. A responsible, creative democracy can only come with a realization of the necessity for understanding the complexities of social life and a perpetual study of the facts of that life.

Governments have not taken kindly to the idea of spending money in the collection and dissemination of these facts, but the pressure of public opinion, together with the influence of higher ideals of life, have brought about a wholesome change, and today most governments are doing work of this kind. Governments alone are in a position to ascertain the facts with regard to the life of the people, and the information thus collected will have a value directly proportionate to the effort and care exercised in collecting it. It means expense, and the expense can only be repaid in the use to which the information is put.

For this reason the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is to be complimented upon its efforts to make the Canada Year Book the vehicle of carefully collected and correlated information on the economic life of this country. The issue of the Year Book for 1921 is considerably larger than that for the previous year, and in ten years the size of the work has doubled, while its usefulness has more than doubled. It contains 900 closely packed pages, covering with statistics practically every phase of the economic activities of the people. The section dealing with agriculture, for example, covers nearly 100 pages and includes every form of produce from the land and their values, preceded by a short sketch of the development of agriculture in

the Dominion. In this work the student of public affairs can find a great variety of information; on banking and currency, Dominion and provincial finance, labor, wages and prices, population, immigration and vital statistics, education, trade and commerce, the output and value of manufactures, transportation and communication, administration and a synopsis of Dominion legislation for the year. There is no more valuable or useful work of reference published in the country and it should be in the library of every individual who takes an interest in public affairs, in every public library and in the meeting room of every local of the farmers' organizations. Every year The Guide answers hundreds of enquiries from its readers, and in most cases the enquirer states that he does not know where to look for the information he requires. Ninety per cent. of these enquiries are answered in the Canada Year Book. The farmers are taking a very great interest in public affairs, they are debating questions of public importance; everyone would find considerable satisfaction in possessing a copy of the Canada Year Book which, considering its size and the enormous expense involved in getting it out, is one of the cheapest books ever issued from a printing press. In any case every local should make a point of securing a copy for the use of its members.

The New York Outlook for February 28 contains the photograph of a check sent to a North Dakota farmer for a shipment of potatoes. The car contained 42,000 pounds of potatoes which were sold for \$336. The total charges for transporting and handling the shipment came to \$334.70, leaving the grower of the potatoes the handsome sum of \$1.30 to pay for his seed, the labor of planting, cultivating, digging, sorting and hauling, to say nothing of the \$30 or \$40 which he had to pay for the sacks. Farmers need to have stout hearts these days to stand the shock they get when they receive checks for their produce.



Moose Jaw By-election---Progressive Wins; Liberal Also Ran

What We Owe to Russia

The Oldest Cold Climate Agriculture Has Made a Manifold Contribution to the Prairie Farmer's List of Valuable Crops--By Peter Macdonald

CIVILIZATION began in the fertile valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates because these localities provided plant food in greatest variety and abundance, both for man and for the animals whose domestication marked the first steps away from savagery. That is what historians say. Since then the pressure of population has driven the human race even farther from the regions of perpetual summer into the inhospitable north. With these wanderers went the plants which afforded so much of their living. For as our pre-historic ancestors lost their taste for warm blood, they were tied closer and closer to the products of the soil.

In this progress north, the savage, or rather his wife, continually came upon new grains and fruits for the larder, which joined in the procession northward, according as they were valued, further and further from their native habitat. On this continent we know that the Indians took corn, a tropical plant, continually farther north till the shortening season reduced it to dwarfness.

Now all this has a practical significance. For these plants did not accommodate themselves to their new environment all of a sudden. It probably took a thousand years to extend the range of the apple a few hundred miles north of its original home. It has taken 300 years in our own day to hurry the tomato out of its leisurely Mexican habits into ripening fruit within the limited compass of a Manitoban summer. This fact helps us to understand the disappointments we have had with some plants, for instance Grimm alfalfa, brought only 65 years ago from southern Germany where the almond tree flourishes and tobacco is a main crop. It drives home the conviction that in the business of stamping hardiness into our plant species, we cannot hope to accomplish much in the space of one man's lifetime. Aside from the hardy native plants of commercial value, the list of which is small, the new material for transmuting the soil wealth of our prairies into cash must come from other cold countries, where man and nature have been co-operating for centuries. If agricultural explorers cannot bring us ready-made varieties for immediate use, then the plant breeder must combine the character of hardiness from these northern plants with the commercial varieties too tender for our use here.

Russia, that country for which Nature has done so much and man so little, has been the chief source of plant material through which the western farmer must earn his living. Not till the long list of valuable plant importations from European Russia and Siberia is enumerated, does one realize how great is the debt we owe to that country in an agricultural sense.

Our Russian Wheats

Did you ever stop to think that Western Canada's great cash crop, spring wheat, is principally Russian in origin? The story has been told many times how David Fife, a farmer in Peterborough county, Ontario, received from a friend in Glasgow, Scotland, a small sample of seed wheat taken out of a cargo just landed from Riga, at that time the great Russian port on the Baltic. That was in 1842. By 1870 Red Fife, as the new wheat was called, was the most highly esteemed variety in Ontario, and had found its way to Manitoba ahead of the railroad. In 1876, C. R. Steele, an enterprising Toronto seedsman, was in need of Red Fife, for the spring wheat crop of Ontario had been a failure, so he bought 857 bushels at Winnipeg, and the valuable cargo was shipped down the Red River to Minnesota and thence by rail east. The handful of Russian wheat sown by an enterprising Scotchman in Ontario, was thus the parent stock of the first shipment from what is now the world's great wheat field. Dr. Chas. Saunders has since proved Red Fife to be identical with a variety known as Galician and grown to this day in eastern Russia.

For thirty years Red Fife remained supreme in Western Canada. In quality it is unsurpassed to this day. But the first settlers often lost their crops through early fall frosts and it was felt that an earlier maturing wheat should be developed. After testing varie-



ties from every corner of the world, Dr. Wm. Saunders hit upon another Russian wheat, Ladoga, a variety from latitude 60, north of Petrograd. It ripened 10 days' ahead of Red Fife, but was disappointing on account of its poor

milling quality. But crossed, these two Russian wheats produced Huron, Stanley and Preston, three wheats that have come into wide use in some part or other of the Canadian provinces or the American spring wheat states.

Aside from these varieties, Marquis, Kitchener, and Red Bobs are the most widely grown, and these are all the progeny of Red Fife crossed upon Hard Red Calcutta in the first two cases, and in the last instance White Bobs, an Australian wheat, so that Russia's storehouse has been heavily drawn upon in the evolution of all Canada's leading spring wheat varieties.

Winter Wheat and Durum

Winter wheat Even on the American prairies winter wheat was something of a gamble until Turkey Red was imported from the Crimean peninsula of Russia. Under the name of Alberta Red, a strain of this same variety was introduced into Western Canada nearly a decade ago, and in the intervening time it has been practically the only sort which has been widely grown in these provinces.

Perhaps if you are a believer in Durum wheat, you have made the very natural mistake of believing that Italy, the land of macaroni, has furnished us with the best wheats for making that product. On the contrary, we have not a single Italian macaroni wheat. Eleven out of the twelve varieties grown on this continent have come from Russia or Algiers, and by far the most valuable contribution has come from the valleys of the Don and the Volga in Russia. From the Urals province came

The outline map is that of European Russia. Superimposed thereon is the dotted outline of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, drawn to the same scale and placed in the proper latitude. Latitude is not always a good guide as to the agricultural possibilities of a country, but it so happens in this case that the severity of climatic conditions in the two areas of the same latitude corresponds very closely. Particularly is this true in Eastern Russia, with its continental climate and limited rainfall. Crops indicate Russian location.

Kubanka, the parent of the best varieties for Western Canada.

Even the Sunflowers

The dramatic suddenness with which sunflowers came into our agricultural calendar and the unique use we have found for them leads us to forget that in some parts of Russia sunflowers have been a staple crop for many years. While we have only one use for them, the Russians feed the leaves to stock, make a yellow dye from the flowers, press an oil from the seeds which is used for table oil as an equivalent to olive oil, and the refuse from the oil presses goes to Denmark and Sweden to finish the hogs which are sold in competition with our best product.

Western seed catalogs only list two varieties of sunflowers. In Russia there are numerous varieties bred for various purposes. The sorts most popular in the Voronezh and Saratov provinces, where sunflower oil is extracted, have immense seeds over an inch in length. The study of sunflower varieties has only begun in Canada. In the near future, we may be glad to avail ourselves of the wealth of plant breeding material Russia can supply in order to improve this crop for ensilage purposes.

Brome, "the dry land grass," has come into deserved popularity within the last few years. Californians brought it to this continent in 1880. For some time it was known as Austrian Brome, and the notion was prevalent that our importations of seed came from that country. Dr. Hansen and other agricultural explorers declare that practically all the brome seed that went into

international trade before the war came from the Volga valley.

Russia—The Home of Alfalfa

Nature dealt rather sparingly with the North American continent when she distributed the legumes. Alfalfa, in some one of its many forms, grows everywhere from Spain to the Pacific coast of Siberia. Dr. N. A. Hansen, of the South Dakota Agricultural College, set out to find the hardiest of these old world alfalfas. His name is inextricably linked with the story of plant exploration in Russia for no other individual has brought to his continent so many plants of economic importance. He has made five trips to Russia since 1897, four of which took him into Siberia.

On his first expedition Dr. Hansen set out from the Samarkand province of Russia to find the northern limit of alfalfa. Travelling northward he passed the northern limit of the blue flowered alfalfa but noticed that the yellow flowered plant still continued indefinitely. Snow came, and then the desolating blizzards of the Siberian steppes. The caravan lost its way and Dr. Hansen himself had a close call for his life. The expedition had to be abandoned for that year and the party painfully made its way south to the railroad. But the summer's searching had yielded Turkestan, a variety still widely grown in the United States, and some seed of the yellow flowered sort.

In 1906, Dr. Hansen went to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, in latitude 65 to find the northern limit of red clover. Much was planned for this trip but political disturbances brought it to an untimely close. Two years later he was back in Siberia, 1,000 miles from the railroad. He traversed the Semipalatinsk province, picking up the trail of his first expedition and pursuing it into the regions where winter cold, summer heat and drought combine to make conditions for plant growth as adverse as any place on the North American continent. Here he found the yellow-flowered alfalfa holding its own against the native grasses in a latitude where, it is said, the sub-soil never thaws. It is interesting to note that this seed brought back to North America and sown at Rampart, 65 miles from the arctic circle, thrives and a small plot in one year produced 80 pounds of seed.

Dr. Hansen brought back from this expedition, Cossack alfalfa, a variety that has been widely tested in the United States and pronounced at least as hardy as Grimm. In South Dakota the experience is that Grimm does best in the well-watered eastern section of the state, and Cossack is the winner in the western portion, which is arid. Prof. Kirk, writing in The Guide of November 1, 1922, speaks very favorably of Cossack for Western Canada.

The Hardy Sweet Clovers

Sweet clover we have had on this continent for over a century, and its origin is shrouded in uncertainty. It is believed that Russian settlers first brought it with them. Be that as it may, the awakening of interest in this species coincides with Dr. Hansen's importation from Siberia of a particularly hardy strain. He made the mistake of not giving it a distinctive name, and as a result it got into the hands of others who sold it under a variety of names. Arctic, the most popular variety in Western Canada, was derived from Dr. Hansen's Siberian importation.

On this 1908 trip, Dr. Hansen's course took him along the shores of Lake Baikal where the wild crab apple perfumes the hillsides after they emerge from their sub-arctic winter. Of course, specimens had been brought to the North American continent many years before his visit, but as he is the professor of horticulture at his state institution, he did not return without valuable specimens of the Russian Sand pear, the Siberian pear and Siberian cherries, material which has been used in plant breeding work in South Dakota, and from which valuable hybrids may yet come.

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Wheat Marketing in Australia

IN the predominantly agricultural countries of the world there is today no question attracting a greater or more sustained practical interest than that of the organization of efficient co-operative marketing systems for the produce of the land. Co-operative marketing is not by any means a new thing but the efforts that

Thomas B. Donnelly, Manager of Agency for Wheat Pool of New South Wales, Tells of the Development in the Commonwealth of the Pooling System

by the buying agents who stack it in sheds or flat warehouses built by the



The railway yard at Coolamon, New South Wales

In the background at the left are the elevators, or as they are known in Australia, the "wheat silos." In front of them is the flat, open warehouse, which provided storage for wheat pending shipment before the wheat silos were built. This latter method of storage at country points still prevails over most of Australia.

were made during the war by governments to organize the distribution of agricultural produce served not only to demonstrate the value of organized marketing but to stimulate and accelerate the movement to eliminate by co-operative methods the seriously depressing results of competitive individual selling among primary producers. Thus in the United States co-operative marketing organizations exist for the fruit growers, the cotton growers, tobacco growers and wheat growers. Even in France there was established last year a co-operative society on a contract basis for the co-operative sale of wheat.

Australia is experiencing a similar co-operative activity following a period of government control, and to a representative of The Guide, Thomas B. Donnelly, of New South Wales, who was in Winnipeg last week, told of the development of the movement. Mr. Donnelly is the manager of The Farmers' and Graziers' Co-operative Grain Insurance and Agency Company Ltd., of New South Wales, the larger of two co-operative companies which handle the wheat for the wheat pool of that state and he is, on behalf of his company, at present engaged in gathering information on the bulk handling of wheat in Canada and the United States.

Prior to the war, Mr. Donnelly informed The Guide, wheat in Australia was handled entirely by shippers and millers. There is in Australia no grain exchange such as exists in Canada; the shippers and millers have buying agents at country points who buy direct from the farmers. The grain is cut and threshed by headers and sacked from the machines. In this shape it is bought

government at the railway stations, where it is held to the order of the shippers or miller. The export business before the war was in the hands of these shippers and millers who did their own chartering of ocean space, practically all of the export wheat going to Great Britain.

During the war at the request of the British government the farmers were urged to increase their production of wheat and they did this to such good effect that serious difficulty was encountered in getting the necessary transportation and acute congestion ensued. A conference was held of representatives of the government, the farmers, business interests, shippers and ship owners and a pooling system was established with separate state boards, consisting of representatives from the state government, the millers and farmers. These state boards appointed buying agents at the country points who held wheat to the order of the board. In 1915-16, the federal government appointed an advisory board consisting of representatives from the big wheat-buying firms and complete government control of the wheat crop was established. There was no federal legislation, the control of the federal government being established under the authority of the War Measures Act, but legislation was passed in each state. No one was allowed to sell wheat except to the government which gave an initial price and issued participation certificates just as was done in Canada under the Wheat Board.

In 1916 a mouse plague occurred, the extent of which, Mr. Donnelly remarked, the people of Canada would be unable to realize. The mice played

havoc with the grain stacked in the stations, of which there were millions of bushels on account of the lack of transportation facilities, and the loss was enormous, but the plague had the effect of turning the attention of the government to the question of bulk handling and the building of elevators.

There was no fixed price for wheat during the war, but in 1919 the federal government gave a guarantee of four shillings (approximately 97 cents) per bushel the normal price being in the neighborhood of three shillings and sixpence (approximately 85 cents). In 1920 the Labor party came into power in New South Wales on a promise to put through a compulsory wheat board measure and to increase the guarantee on wheat. The federal government had increased the guarantee of four shillings to five shillings (say \$1.21) and the Labor party promised to add two shillings and sixpence (say 55 cents) thus making the guarantee to the wheat growers of that state approximately \$1.76 per bushel. The Labor party was returned with a majority of one. It passed the bill for one year and appointed a board on which there were two farmers. The administration of the measure, however, Mr. Donnelly declared, was not satisfactory and the crop only realized six shillings and threepence (approximately \$1.52). The next year a more drastic bill was introduced and passed by the lower house

Agriculture, a purely business institution. At the present time the three men on the board are all representatives of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association. While this board disposes of the wheat handled by the pool the collection is done by two co-operative associations, the larger of which is the Farmers' and Graziers' Co-operative Grain Insurance and Agency Company, Ltd., of which Mr. Donnelly is the manager. These associations buy on behalf of the pool, making an initial payment of 73 cents per bushel, and hold the grain to the order of the board which does all the selling. The elevators built by the government of which there are now 54 in operation are leased to the pool. The handling charges of the co-operative companies are approximately five and a half cents per bushel of which three cents goes to the country buying agencies. The private wheat trading companies are all in operation, but last year the pool handled about 65 per cent. of the wheat crop of the state, the crop being about, 40,000,000 bushels. The price realized by the pool was approximately \$1.11 and the proceeds have all been distributed, whereas the pools of the government have not yet been closed out. The financing of the pool is done in the ordinary way through the banks and so far no difficulty has been experienced in this respect.

The New South Wales pool does not operate on a contract basis; it has its agents in the country who work all the time and secure deliveries to the pool from the farmers. Every state in the Commonwealth but one, Queensland, which grows very little wheat, has now a voluntary pool in operation, those of Victoria and Western Australia.



New South Wales government elevator, total capacity 6,385,000 bushels; drying capacity of 750 bushels per hour.

but it was rejected by the upper house and the farmers set out to establish a voluntary pool.

The managing board of the pool at the first consisted of three men elected by ballot two of whom were representatives of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association, and one of the Chamber of

lia being on a contract basis similar to the pools in the United States. Although it is difficult to get the actual figures, Mr. Donnelly estimated that the pool secured for its members six or eight cents a bushel more than was paid by the private wheat traders. Efforts have

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JAKE—

He Uses His Head For Once—To Stop A Fist



Motive Power on the Pavement

Relative Spheres of Horse and Truck in City Work Now More Clearly Understood--By G. B. Rothwell

This article on city draft requirements, together with the article on page 413 in The Guide issue of March 28 on farm power requirements, make up the speech given by Mr. Rothwell before the Western Canada Livestock Union, and called by him The Economic Value of the Horse in City and Country Use.

I HAVE met with considerable difficulty in securing the definite information which should be cited in a discussion of this kind. Briefly, city delivery and haulage problems seem to have resolved themselves into a classification of the work that is to be done and I would give briefly a general classification of city work.

1. Light rapid delivery such as is the case for example with grocers, purveyors, tradesmen. In smaller concerns of this kind the delivery horse is largely used. In larger concerns such as departmental stores operating grocery departments, etc., there is a combination of the delivery horse and the light truck. Deliveries within a limited radius are made with the horse, deliveries within a wider radius are made with the light-weight limited capacity high speed truck.

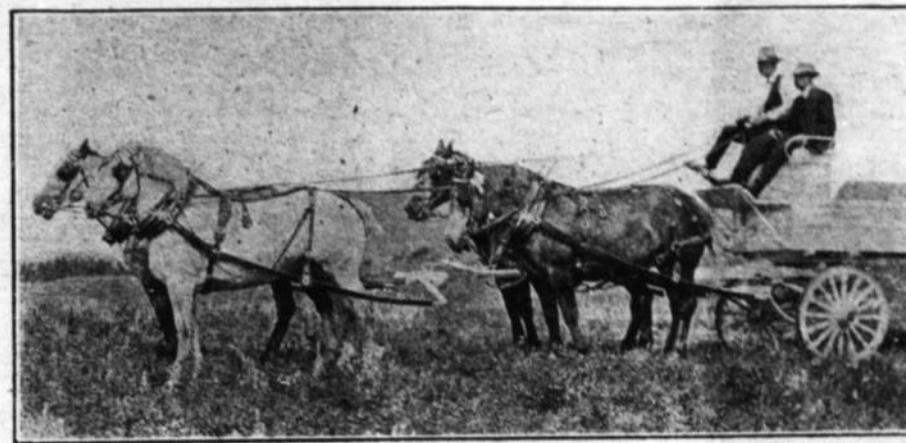
2. Medium delivery with frequent stops, such as for example, would be the case with the delivery of bread, milk, coal, etc., etc. Here the factor of frequent stops practically eliminates the motor drawn vehicle with the necessity of a constantly idling motor in house to house delivery. Either the heavy delivery type of horse or the light-weight drafter or general-purpose horse is utilized. In the case of coal and fuel deliveries, for example, the horse is in favor not so much on account of his desirability from the standpoint of frequent stopping, but rather on account of the fact that the horse is a flexible mode of delivery. With a cart and horse a load of coal can be easily manipulated and backed into driveways, yards, etc., where it would be quite impossible to manipulate a truck.

3. Heavy delivery, long distance straightaway hauling over good roads. Here the heavy duty truck has pretty nearly full sway.

4. Medium delivery, long distance. Once again the medium weight, high speed or, as some of the automobile concerns call it, the "speed-wagon" type of truck has a place of its own.

5. Heavy delivery on short hauls where manouvering ground is restricted. Under such conditions the flexible power of the horse with his overload capacity makes the best type of drafter the only type of power that will fill the bill at present and apparently the only one that will continue to do so in the future.

It must be remembered of course that this is only a general classification, subject to exceptions. Coal companies are using heavy duty trucks to handle large loads of coal with known destination. Transportation, moving and storage concerns also use large trucks in their business to advantage. The point it is desired to make is this, that condemnation of the truck on one hand or the horse on the other, is apparently unfair. The mechanical power plant is



The farmer who raises this class of drafter can always command a high price from city buyers.

useful for certain purposes and must be accepted in the face of present practice. For other purposes the use of the horse is logical and economical. City power and transportation problems are being definitely classified.

No Response From Last Appeal

The truck labors under certain definite disadvantages as every user of this class of vehicle knows. One of the most serious difficulties under which the truck labors is that of rapid depreciation. Depreciation, in turn, is very largely controlled by the operator, and just in this connection, on the average, the class of men that are available to handle trucks is not comparable to the general average of men available for driving horse-drawn vehicles. The motor is uncompromising. Driven and cared for as it should be it will give good service. Neglected in even the slightest detail—too little oil, too little water, too little air, too much speed, too much load, and the result is reflected very rapidly. The motor simply refuses to go. A whip is no use, profanity helps not at all.

Here the horse has an advantage. He draws upon his reserve or overload capacity. Undoubtedly he suffers from it, but still he goes on and delivers the goods. The great difficulty that many users of mechanical power in cities have to contend with is therefore depreciation or, in a simpler term, the high cost of keeping trucks on the road. In this connection large users of mechanically-propelled vehicles have their own garages, their own mechanics, and try to school or train their drivers in the proper care of motors and trucks, generally.

Service in Modern Business

While a truck labors under the above great disadvantage, however, it presents one feature which looms large in our modern city life. It is speedy, it gives service, and service in modern life is what we all clamor for. From the cradle to the grave the insistent demand of the city dweller is for service and better service. Even the last ride which we are enabled to take in this world at the present time must be done in snappy style. We go to our graves in automobiles.

Undoubtedly this question of service adds much to the cost of modern living.

Mrs. John Smith has ordered, for example, a certain flavor and color of ice cream for her large reception. At the last moment when the guests are almost due to arrive she decides that another color of ice cream would probably work in better with her scheme of decoration. She makes use of the telephone, she explains the extreme urgency of the situation, and some 15 or 20 minutes later she gets what she wants! The truck with its speed has given service.

Single orders of spools of thread and packages of pins must be delivered for miles. The general cost of such deliveries is possibly spread over a larger number of purchasers, but the truck helps out. It has speed and gives service, and these two features are possibly the strongest arguments for the use of certain types of trucks in city trade.

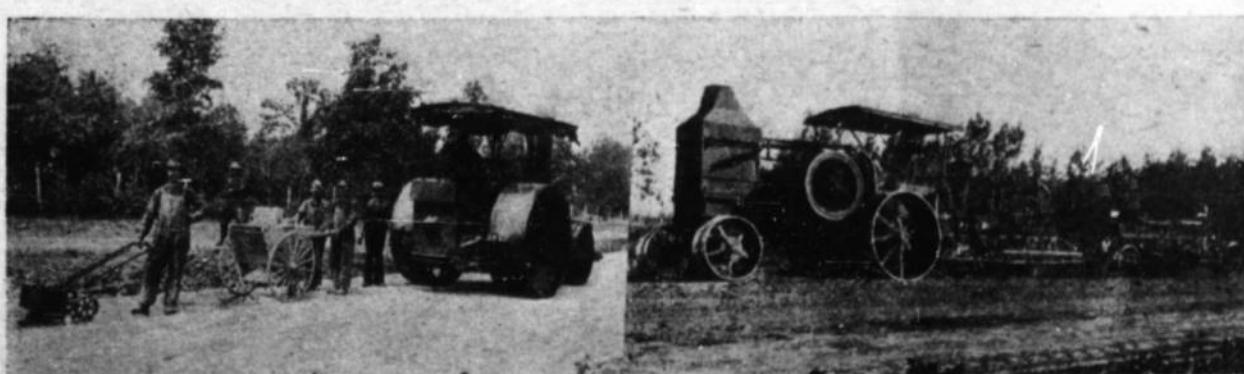
Winter Use

But the truck has a disadvantage in our northern climate. Within certain limits it is a fair weather friend. In our Canadian cities where the snowfall is heavy, truck traffic is possible throughout the winter only on the main streets. Side streets, streets on which no car tracks are found and suburban roads are taboo for the wheeled vehicle during the greater part of January, February and March. With this feature in view many large concerns are obliged to keep the horse continually in sight for their city transportation and power requirements. Very often these horses are largely idle during the summer on pasture, but after trying this out for a few years I have noticed that, simply on account of the all-year-around ability, flexibility and utility of the horse, many concerns figure that they cannot get along without horses and have decided to make as liberal use of them as they can all the year around and to use the truck more as an auxiliary.

A Deep-Rooted Sentiment

The horse has a further value which may possibly be considered as sentimental. Ten years ago people would stop on the streets and stare at a motor truck. Incidentally, ten years ago they would also stop on the streets and admire a good horse or good team of drafters in an attractive delivery outfit. The good horse still has a very definite advertising value with every class of people. He has been admired through the ages, he is just as much admired today, and with this admiration and inherent love that is found in the great majority of people, there is reflected an advertising value not inconsiderable to the firm that uses the horse in its transportation work.

I would just like to mention one concrete example of how one company, a dairy concern I know of in one of our eastern cities, has handled their trans-



Road haulage can be classified into four or five more or less distinct groups. The respective utility of both horse and mechanical draft is now fairly well recognized. Tractors are coming into popularity for the above sort of work, where the draft is heavy, continuous and inflexible.

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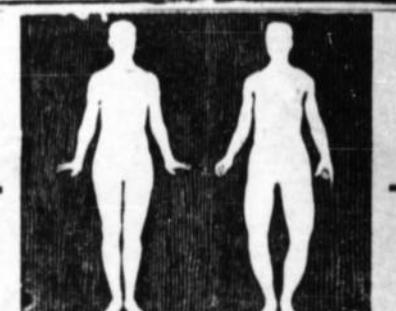
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poration problems. This concern has one of the largest and best stables of horses in Canada. Quality is one of the paramount considerations. They realize the advertising value of their horses. The standard of excellence is so high that the people of the town where this company is situated actually take a pride in and boast about these horses.

Incidentally, this concern has three fleets of trucks, a number of light-weight outfits, "flivvers," used for fast, urgent or last-minute work, "pick-ups" as they are called; a fleet



Surprise of Langbank
David Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man.

of medium trucks which deliver their product on a radius of 60 miles about the city and by so doing enable the concern to cut down express costs almost in half; and a fleet of the largest heaviest and most expensive type of motor trucks which collect milk in a radius of ten miles about the city. On enquiry of this concern as to which was the most desirable type of motor power for this kind of transportation the reply was that it was difficult to answer. Their work had been so classified that each kind or type of work was most advantageously looked after by either the horse or the truck as the case might be. Incidentally, attention might again be called to the general utility of the horse. This concern is obliged to use horses during the greater part of the winter months for suburban and country work.

Comparisons are in nearly all cases odious; at least they are odious to one party of the comparison. The contention and argument which has entered into this controversy has not been on the part of one of the great users of horse power, namely, the farmer. Rather has he been the medium of experimentation. The difference of opinion has arisen and been fostered largely by the manufacturers and dealers in mechanical power equipment on the one hand and with associations of manufacturers interested in the output of accessories incidental to the use of the horse as a power plant.

A Successful Co-operative

One of the healthiest co-operative associations of the West appears to be the Wilton Co-operative Trading Association, operating at Lashburn and

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CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO EXCHANGE
Ruthven, Ont.

Marshall, in the rural municipality of Wilton—hence the name—in North Saskatchewan. This society was incorporated in 1914 under the provincial statute governing agricultural co-operative associations, and has been continuously engaged in general store work, lumber, fuel and farmers supplies in general, as well as livestock shipping regularly conducted. The present manager, George E. Collins, a farmer of the locality, was persuaded to devote his whole time to the association and has been busy since its inception educating his fellow farmers into more complete realization and practice of co-operative business, so that three assistants are by now also engaged. Recognizing that it is a good work, and having become used to "pioneering" propositions Mr. Collins has persevered in the face of many difficulties and feels there is considerable reward in the present shape and showing of the association as a sound, growing concern. About one and a half millions dollars' worth of business has been done during such period, and as the present capital does not total \$8,000, it will be recognized that careful guidance has been essential all through. That the safety first policy and provident thought for the future has been to the fore in the manager's mind is evidenced by the strong reserves, aggregating over the capital equity, while fixed assets have been well depreciated so that the actual or current liabilities are exceedingly well covered by the general assets, with real or net worth in the vicinity of three times its capital.

Interest on capital at 8 per cent. is paid, and for several years a patronage dividend or bonus of 2 per cent. was given, but, until better general conditions and less fluctuation of commodity prices obtain such bonus payment is being suspended. It is also felt that the agricultural co-operator in particular is still so keenly desirous of having the first price on the lowest possible competitive basis that the gathering of sufficient surplus for bonus return is almost impossible. This condition will only be altered as the result of greater education in the Rochdale plan of co-operative enterprise.

Supplies to the extent of \$80,000 were sold, and 60 cars of livestock shipped co-operatively during last year. Beyond doubt, very considerable savings indeed have been effected on the bulk handled through this their own organization by the farmers of the district, and so long as reason and care are exercised in its management, with a good loyalty of the community there seems no reason why still greater growth and benefit should not follow.



Young apple trees growing behind an evergreen windbreak on farm of A. Heyer, Neville, Sask. Regarding his apple trees, Mr. Heyer says, "I do not feel competent to write for publication next winter I might be better prepared to give my view on the subject. I have raised currants and gooseberries here for ten years. Most of the red currants are hardy. I have found the Red Dutch and Victoria Red to do extra well. Gooseberries should be planted so they will be covered with snow in the winter, and be partly protected from the burning afternoon sun; on the east side of a windbreak is a good place. Carrie and Houghton are fairly hardy but should have covering of some kind in the winter. I have raised lovely apples of the very best quality and fair size north of 60th latitude, 40 miles north of Christiana, Norway, and I see no reason why the same limit should not be attained here, only this is a new country and many failures will take place before success will follow."

B.C. Fruit Growers Over the Top

*Contracts Contingent Upon 80 Per Cent of Total Secured for New Company
—How Prompt Action Averted Disaster at Last Stage of Organization*

WELL done, tree fruit and vegetable growers of the Okanagan Valley, Fraser River Valley and the Kootenay district! Well done, likewise, small fruit growers of practically the whole of British Columbia! Well done, because these three classes of producers have accomplished something never before even attempted by any other farmers' organizations in Canada—the hooking up of all but an insignificant minority of producers to an iron-clad five-year contract that probably means the stabilization of markets, consequent fair prices and the bringing about—for a change—of permanent conditions of prosperity with all that means to a rural population.

As between the tree fruit growers and the producers of small fruits the latter, although they made a later start, are the most forward with their organization. They have named their general manager, E. Doberer, of Salmon Arm, who is establishing his headquarters in Vancouver, and have commenced work on a pre-cooling plant at Haney and construction of another at Chilliwack is to be commenced immediately. Japanese berry growers, of whom there are many on the coast, are being welcomed into this organization and many are joining. The enthusiasm of the berry growers is growing and the signing up of long-term contracts is now rapidly drawing to a close. Given fair management and reasonably fair marketing conditions the coming season the success of this organization should be pretty well assured.

Creston Asks for Special Terms

Organization of the tree fruit and vegetable growers has been held back by the provision in the five-year contracts to the effect that they would become valid and the co-operative function only on the condition that eighty per cent of the tonnage of the area covered—an area greater than the United Kingdom—was definitely and irrevocably signed up by March 30. In a former article I made the statement that this amount of tonnage had been secured and the assertion was based upon assurances given to that effect by the committee of growers in charge of matters.

But a fortnight ago it developed that the committee had been somewhat too optimistic in its calculations. It also developed that the Creston fruit-growing district, situate at the south end of Kootenay Lake and constituting from four to six per cent. of the total available tonnage, would join the other growers only on special terms which they thought they should be granted in view of their favorable geographical location and consequent lower freight rates. With the Creston tonnage out and the shrinkage in the first estimate the total tonnage signed up amounted to only 72 per cent. instead of the 80 per cent. necessary to make the big co-operative a reality.

Announcement of the true state of affairs came as a cold douche to the whole community interested. It was realized, however, that quick thinking and quick action was what was required to win out. Boards of trade and business men generally, realizing that if the co-operative was allowed to slip at this late date everything would be in a chaotic state, jumped into the fight. A fresh campaign for contracts was inaugurated. Growers who had been holding off for various reasons were again approached and told that nothing but ruin awaited them if the 80 per cent. was not secured. Absentee owners were communicated with by wire and cable, and pressure was brought to bear all along the line. It was an anxious week for everybody throughout the fruit-growing area. But day by day the tonnage figures rose and by the evening of Thursday, March 29, the committee was in a position to officially announce that 82 per cent. had been attained.

On Good Friday everyone wore a broad smile—even the recalcitrant growers who had preferred to stay out

of the organization and go in with the small independent companies that will still operate because they count on the co-operative stabilizing prices for them and, being free of the charges the co-operators must of necessity carry, doing just a little better. By Saturday, the tonnage had almost reached the 85 per cent. mark without Creston. As the Creston district is practically certain to come in under a special arrangement which will allow the local to market some of its products in near-by mining towns without putting it through the central organization the tonnage under control before the shipping season opens will be fully 90 per cent.

Commenting on this remarkable showing a correspondent of a Vancouver newspaper says: "California, which has been held up to the world as a shining example of co-operative marketing enterprise, cannot show a record such as that of British Columbia growers. The Golden state co-operative organizations, which handle farm products, have not been able to sign up as large a tonnage as have the interior association."

Absorbs Old Co-operative

It having developed that the word "co-operative" cannot be used by the new organization because it has sought incorporation under the Companies instead of the Co-operative Act, it has been decided that the name will be "The Associated Growers of British Columbia Limited." The Okanagan United Growers Limited, the co-operative that has functioned in the Okanagan Valley only, since 1914, and which never was able to get more than 60 percent. of the tonnage, and that under one-year contracts, has been merged in the new concern. Its, in most cases, well managed local unions are being absorbed.

All the larger independent shipping houses have sold their packing plants to the associated growers. The ten per cent. of tonnage remaining outside the co-operative will be handled by two small independent concerns, a few local syndicates of growers who will do their own packing and selling, and a limited number of individual grower shippers. If the co-operative is a success some of these will come in later on.

Owing largely to the influence of the committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade that has been giving the growers a helping hand throughout the campaign, the Bank of Montreal has undertaken to finance the organization on a six per cent. basis and all the funds necessary up to the present time have been provided. As explained in my former article growers will be taxed five cents per box for two or three seasons to cover the cost of organization and the purchase of the packing houses they have taken over.

It is not improbable that before this appears in print the name of the general manager of this big organization will have been announced. Whoever he may be he will have a big job on his hands, more particularly during the initial season. The shipping season opens before the end of June and this gives but a bare three months in which to have things ship-shape and in smooth running order.—S. W. Dafoe.

A total of 3,700 licensed country elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have a total storage capacity of more than 100,000,000 bushels, according to a statement made before the Royal Commission investigating lake freight rates. At Fort William and Port Arthur, 31 private and public elevators will accommodate 56,810,000 bushels. Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces have elevators with grain storage capacity amounting to 33,180,000 bushels.

There are not sufficient data yet available to say when the sunflower crop should be cut, but there seems to be no value in cutting before it is one-half in flower, except in regions where frost makes early cutting imperative.

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Army Ground Sheets, each .50c

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\$2.00 Working Gloves, now .95c

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FINDING THINGS OUT

A recent government bulletin contains the following paragraph:

"Our contention right along has been that with plenty of cheap feed, and with good markets, poultry keeping in all its branches is a paying branch of farm work. Our long summer days are especially favorable for the growing of poultry. Farmers are beginning to find this out and to capitalize what nature has given them."

There is another thing in this connection that the farmer has found out and that is, the best means of selling or buying pure-bred poultry. A. R. Innes, of Milestone, Sask., gives, in a recent letter, the farmer's opinion of classified advertising very clearly:

"Would you please discontinue my ad. in your paper for turkeys, as I have already received more orders than I can fill. As I have advertised for three years and have had to return many money orders, I have certainly had great success through your paper."

Saskatchewan Legislation

A Review of the Legislation Passed at the Session of the Saskatchewan Legislature Which Closed in the Last Week in March

DURING the session of the legislature of Saskatchewan, which was prorogued on Thursday, March 22, a total of 72 bills were passed as a result of six weeks' work. Twenty of these were new legislation, and the remainder were to amend statutes already on the books.

Agricultural Legislation

Of the legislation affecting agriculture, one of particular interest is that authorizing the minister of agriculture to lease from the Dominion government lands suitable for pasture, and to buy or lease from private individuals adjacent lands, with buildings, fences, improvements or stock, if necessary. Such lands may be established as community grazing lands and the adjacent land as community grazing districts, on which members of an agricultural cooperative association may secure a lease.

Grasses, corn, sunflowers or clover grown for seed or fodder were added to the list of crops which may be insured under The Hail Insurance Act. Formerly a petition signed by 25 per cent. of the resident ratepayers was sufficient to require a municipality to submit a bylaw either undertaking or abolishing a municipal hail insurance scheme. This was changed, and in future not less than fifty names will be required.

In future the owner of a stallion will be allowed fifteen months, instead of twelve as formerly, to file a lien on the foal of a mare on which his stallion has been used.

Under The Useful Birds Act magpies and snowy owls are added to the list of noxious fowls which may be shot, and protection is given to mergansers. Under amendments to the Game Act, ducks doing damage to grain may be shot by the owner of the land between August 15 and September 14; the winter open season for muskrats north of townships 52 is changed from November 7 to December 15. Another amendment reads as follows: "No person shall be entitled to export in one season more than five dozen ducks or geese, or one dozen prairie chicken or any other member of the grouse family, nor shall a permit be granted for the export of the entire carcass of a moose, elk, caribou or other deer." Royalties, which however will be small, must be paid on coyote and wolf skins.

Another important act was that giving the force of law within the province of Saskatchewan to the provisions of the Dominion Livestock and Livestock Products Act.

Education

Nearly all the acts under which the educational system of the province is conducted were amended in some more or less important particular. Parents, whose children are attending school of a district in which they do not reside, and whose taxes amount to less than \$30 per annum in such district, must pay the school board up to that amount in order to put their children to school. Fees chargeable to non-resident parents for attendance of children at special classes for pupils above Grade VII are raised from \$18 for the first term and \$12 for the second to \$30 and \$20 respectively.

Substantial changes were made in The School Attendance Act, tending to throw more responsibility for its enforcement upon the local authorities.

A limit of twenty mills on the dollar on assessed land values was set on the school tax rate which may be struck in rural districts outside of organized municipalities.

Certain school grants were slightly reduced. Rural districts during the second year of their operation will receive \$1.50 a day instead of \$1.90. One dollar instead of two per teacher per evening will be paid to districts maintaining a night school. The principal feature of the amending bill was in the section which cuts the daily grant to any school by the same number of

cents as the number of days it is open is less than 200.

The act to establish an Industrial School for boys will entail no new expenditure, and the act contains a number of regulations for the conduct of the school for incorrigible boys now being conducted on the outskirts of Regina.

Public Health

The new Department of Public Health, with Hon. J. M. Uhrich as minister, and Dr. M. M. Seymour as commissioner, was created. The department will take over the staff and duties of the Bureau of Public Health and will administer The Public Health Act, The Venereal Diseases Act and The Vital Statistics Act. The changes made necessary a number of changes in the phraseology of the different acts. Another change in The Public Health Act gives greatly increased powers to the minister in the regulation of Saskatchewan's milk supply. A number of sections of the Public Health Act, having to do with the care of persons suffering from contagious diseases, and the burial of the dead, were withdrawn from the act, Dr. Uhrich explaining that they were obsolete and would be replaced by departmental regulations.

The act respecting sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis is important and far reaching. The sum of \$200,000 was voted for the construction of another sanatorium, and the property of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League is transferred to His Majesty, and on the other hand the league is to be granted annually one dollar per day per patient. The objects of the league are: "The care, conduct and management of sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis, the establishment, either independently or in co-operation with municipal or hospital authorities of clinics for examination and diagnosis, and the adoption of such measures and the promotion of such works and undertakings as may be deemed requisite for preventing the development and spread of tuberculosis in Saskatchewan."

Municipal Administration

All of the acts dealing with municipal affairs were amended. An important change gives the power to towns, villages and rural municipalities, which cities have always had, to inspect cows for tuberculosis and to license owners who sell milk to residents.

Under an amendment to The Village Act the method of assessing personal property has been changed, and in future a business assessment based on floor space is imposed, similar to that enforced in cities and towns. This amendment, however, will not come into force until January 1, 1924.

Changes in The Highways Act, affecting rural municipalities particularly, provide for the abandonment of the \$500 annual maintenance grant. A new classification of roads is made as follows: (1) Provincial roads, which will be paid for by the governments of Saskatchewan and the Dominion; (2) Main market roads, thoroughfares connecting or likely to connect two populous centres or forming the principal means of approach to a city, town or village; (3) Colonization roads, required for the development of new settlements or of natural resources; (4) Local roads, all other thoroughfares. It is understood that the government will help the municipalities in the construction of roads of classes two and three and will leave the construction of local roads entirely to the local authorities.

Private Bills

Six private bills were passed, the majority of which were in respect to charitable, religious or educational institutions.

Taxes and Duties

No new taxes were included in the government's proposals, but the incidence of the public revenue tax was

altered in several important ways. The findings of the assessment commission were much discussed, and to give effect to its findings urban municipalities will have to pay the two mill tax rate on their total assessment, including land, buildings to 60 per cent. of their value, business and income. Appeals against the equalized assessment of the commission are now provided for by an amendment to the Assessment Commission Act.

The Succession Duties Act was consolidated and amended so as to increase the rates on larger inheritances, to increase the interest payable in cases of non-compliance within a certain time and to reduce the time within which the tax is interest free.

In future the estate of a deceased person who dies leaving no widow and no issue will be divided in equal shares between his father and mother, instead of going to the father alone. If either parent is dead the entire estate goes to the survivor, according to an amendment of The Devolution of Estates Act.

Courts and Litigation

A number of amendments were passed regulating court procedure in the collection of debts and tending to reduce the cost of litigation. For instance actions involving up to \$800 may now be taken in the District instead of in King's Bench Court; service of writs of summons, statements of claim or garnishee summonses may be effected by mail.

Priority among execution creditors was abolished, the sheriff now having power to retain the proceeds of a levy on a debtor for two months and then to distribute them pro rata among those who in that time file statements of claim. This, it is thought, will prevent prejudice of the interests of a group of creditors by one creditor who is impatient or harsh.

Miscellaneous Measures

The most voluminous bill passed during the session amended the Saskatchewan Insurance Act by providing regulations governing sickness, accident and automobile policies. The basis of the new rules is the same as that adopted in Manitoba and Alberta, adopted after consultation between the insurance commissioners of the three prairie provinces.

Children were made liable for the support of their dependent parents by a new statute. It provides that a son or daughter, summoned before a magistrate or two justices of the peace, may be required to contribute not more than \$20 a week to the support of a parent who is by reason of age, disease or infirmity dependent.

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Doubtless if you are a sufferer from indigestion, you have already tried pepsin, charcoal, drugs and various digestive aids and you know these things will not cure your trouble—in some cases do not even give relief.

But before giving up hope and deciding you are a chronic dyspeptic, just try the effect of a little Bisurated Magnesia—not the ordinary commercial carbonate, citrate, or milk, but the pure Bisurated Magnesia, which you can obtain from practically any druggist in either powder or tablet form.

Take a teaspoonful of the powder or three compressed tablets with a little water after your next meal, and see what a difference this makes. It will instantly neutralize the dangerous, harmful acid in the stomach which now causes your food to ferment and sour, making gas, wind, flatulence, heartburn and the bloated or heavy, lumpy feeling that seems to follow most everything you eat.

You will find that, provided you take a little Bisurated Magnesia immediately after a meal, you can eat almost anything and enjoy it without any danger of pain or discomfort to follow, and, moreover, the continued use of the Bisurated Magnesia cannot injure the stomach in any way so long as there are any symptoms of acid indigestion.

Seeking the Best Early Wheat

Northern Experiment Stations Reports on Suitability of Several New Wheats for Districts Where Frost Hazard is Considerable

STATISTICIANS could scarcely calculate the value of the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms System in extending northwards the zone of crop production through the breeding and testing of new kinds of grain. It is always difficult to combine earliness with abundant yield, high quality and desirable field characteristics. Nevertheless great progress has been made. Marquis wheat was a wonderful achievement, sufficient of itself to immortalize the name of Saunders. Then followed Red Bobs, a natural hybrid, selected and propagated by Seager Wheeler. Red Bobs was a few days earlier than Marquis, of high quality and very productive, though rather susceptible to rust.

Of late years the Ruby, a very early, high-quality wheat brought out by Dr. Saunders, has been coming to the front. Ruby is usually a week earlier than Red Bobs, but shatters too easily and yields only about three quarters as much as Marquis. Thus it falls considerably short of being an ideal wheat, though recommended for many locations. So the quest goes on. It is a work of years to produce and fix the type of a new sort and then to test it adequately under a sufficiently wide variety of field conditions to prove its commercial value. In course of such probation just now are several promising new kinds bred by Dr. Charles E. Saunders. Promising among them is the Garnet, O. 652, a high-yielding early wheat apparently of first-class quality. Another is the Reward, which produces a large berry of beautiful shape and color but does not seem to yield so well as the Garnet.

From his own origination, the Red Bobs, Dr. Seager Wheeler has been isolating a couple of distinct strains of which the more precocious is called Early Triumph, a heavy-yielding wheat nearly as early as Ruby, and presumably of good quality, although apparently rather prone to pie-bald or yellowberry. The writer is unaware of its capacity for rust resistance.

These several new kinds of wheat, as well as some of the older established and better known sorts were under trial in 1922 at the Beaverlodge experiment station in Grande Prairie. Beaverlodge affords an excellent location in which to try out the kinds bred especially for northern conditions, being situated a little above 55 degrees latitude, with an elevation of 2481 feet above sea level.

A point to remember is that rust is not troublesome, hence certain varieties subject to it, such as Red Bobs for instance, stand relatively higher than at some other stations in the west.

Great care is taken with the test plots, even to the point of eliminating from each plot the two outer drills on each side of the plot, so that the yields reported represent as truly as possible the relative behavior of the several varieties under practical field conditions. With all possible care, however, chance factors will creep in to affect the results, hence only those varieties tested for at least five years may be regarded as being reasonably well compared. The accompanying table will be

Table Comparing Yields of Wheat at Beaverlodge Station

Variety	Estimated days to mature	Yield per acre	Av. yield		
			3 years	4 years	5 years
Early Red Fife, O. 16.....	117	24.3	41.11	.....	.....
Early Triumph (Wheeler).....	114	25.18	.....	.....	.....
Garnet, O. 652.....	111	21.51	.....	.....	.....
Huron, O. 3.....	117	27.46	47.19	47.3	45.38
Kitchener.....	117	28.11	48.17	.....	.....
Marquis, O. 15.....	117	21.51	41.34	42.44	39.56
Red Bobs (Wheeler).....	114	20.54	43.26	43.50	.....
Reward, O. 928.....	111	19.56	.....	.....	.....
Ruby, O. 623.....	111	15.34	30.46	31.35	29.58
Supreme (Wheeler).....	116	19.15	.....	.....	.....

of interest to wheat growers as summarizing the outstanding data so far recorded. In it will be noticed a column presenting an estimate of the number of days required by each respective sort to reach full maturity in the season of 1922. The wheats were all seeded on April 26 and 27. Harvest commenced August 15 with the Garnet, Reward and Ruby, concluding August

21 with the Early Red Fife, Marquis, Huron and Kitchener. These latter kinds are a shade late to be reasonably sure of maturing a high-grade sample in Grande Prairie only in exceptional seasons or on specially favored areas.

It will be noticed that the Huron has decidedly outyielded the Marquis on the average of four years' trial and on the average of eight years, 1915-1922, its lead is still greater. However, its milling and baking quality are not all that may be desired while its flour has a slight yellowish tinge. These points, together with the fact that it is scarcely early enough, are sufficient to direct hopeful attention to the more promising novitiates mentioned above.

Huron is a harder wheat than Marquis and makes a nice-looking sample in some years when the Marquis shows frost injury. Occasional loads of it get a good grade at the elevator, but there is no doubt that if delivered in a large quantity it would, because of its varietal defects, come to be discriminated against by elevator men to the extent of a grade or two below what its appearance might seem to warrant. It is not an ideal market wheat.—W. D. Albright, superintendent Dominion Experimental Sub-station, Beaverlodge, Alta.

Uses New Crops in Rotation

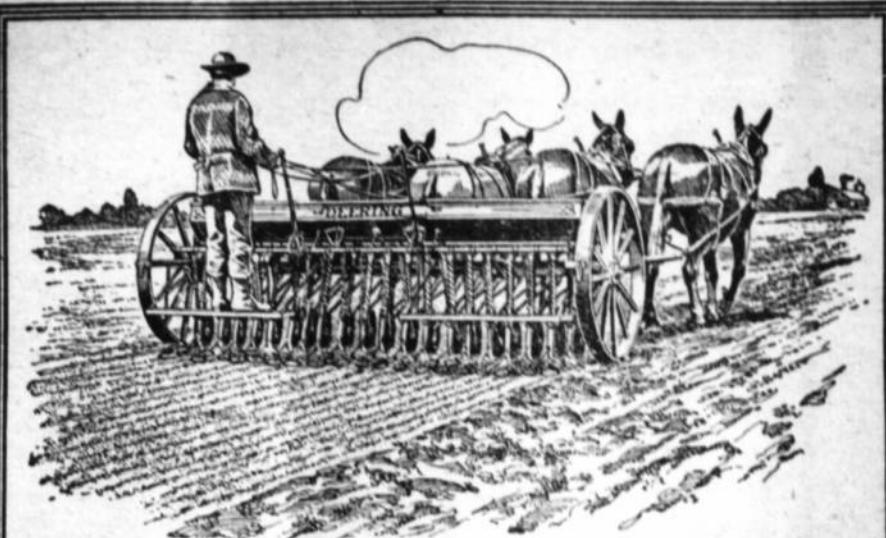
"The article on corn and peas as a summerfallow substitute in The Guide issue of January 17, is a very suitable way of rotating our high priced foul land, and is especially adapted to light soils, as I have found from my own experience," writes a farmer from central Saskatchewan who hides his identity under the pen name of "Sweet Clover."

"I grew corn listed in on stubble land and it was a very promising crop up until August 25 when it was riddled by a hail storm. I find it also one of the most effectual and easy means of ridding land of weeds.

"I use a ten-inch log three feet long as a clod pulverizer, tying it on directly behind the lister. It fines everything to a dust and is no additional load to speak of.

"The system I have followed is to sow sweet clover with my wheat crop at the rate of 12 pounds to the acre. After cutting the grain crop, I had a nice lot of pasture in the fall, and again in the spring and early summer till about June 20, when I plowed down the field with its green coat and old stubble and sowed oats which were harvested that fall in time to get the field listed. The same field will grow corn and peas next year, the ridges being split by the lister when sowing, which will be about May 20. I use the Northwestern Dent variety of corn.

"By following this rotation, I get in three years, one crop of wheat, one crop of oats, corn and peas off the land which would otherwise be summerfallowed, spring and fall pasture from the sweet clover, and a good crop of green manure added to the land, as well as the benefits from the addition of fibre to the soil from the sweet clover crop. Summerfallow has no place on my farm henceforth. I use a walking lister, and



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canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90. We cannot accept orders for less than 12 canes.

READ "CONDITIONS OF SALE"

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HARDY CRAB APPLES

The trees offered here are hardy all over Western Canada, and with good care each should produce from a half to a bushel of fruit five or six years after planting. Each tree is complete in itself. The variety is the Transcendent. SALE PRICE—75 cents each, postage prepaid.

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Orders can only be accepted up to the end of the first week in May. Only orders accompanied by subscriptions to The Guide will be accepted. The subscription can be either new or renewal, your own or anyone else's. If a renewal, the time paid for will be added on from the time the present subscription expires. The subscription entitles you to buy (but does not purchase) these exceptional varieties at these low prices stated. The subscription can be \$1.00 for one year—\$2.00 for three years (you save \$1.00)—or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00).

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statement in principle. I have seen this crop in practice where Mr. Bizek has, and I have never seen better samples of wheat or flax than where it was grown together, and I believe you can raise as much to the acre of each as if grown separate. However, there is one thing Mr. Bizek has overlooked, and that is the amount of seed of each kind to sow. In this country where rainfall is quite a problem I should suggest three pecks of dry wheat and 18 pounds of flax to the acre. This is sufficient seed in a wet year and in a dry year it is a safe amount, where with heavier seeding there would not be sufficient moisture for properly maturing the crop.

Almost any modern fanning mill can be used for separating wheat from flax and if you have a car load you can ship to a government elevator and have it separated at two cents per bushel—E. E. Bakrud, Neville, Sask.

What Co-op. Marketing Disclosed

The statement quoted below is taken from publicity put out by the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, the voluntary wheat pool established in that state last year. It is valuable as a piece of evidence that an organization run by and for producers discovers and realizes for its members the full value of their products.

"North Dakota and part of Montana raise the best milling wheat in the world—a wheat that millers must have for mixing purposes and for which they are willing to pay fancy prices. This year millers have been paying as high as 30 cents per bushel premium on this wheat, but the trouble is that the farmers of North Dakota do not get this premium and the farmers' elevators rarely. Grain dealers get the big profits. When the Wheat Growers get control of the sale of the Marquis milling wheat, the tail will wag the dog. In other words, the high prices paid for the fancy milling wheat will react favorably on the lower grade wheats and the general price level will be boosted.

"Something similar happened on the Pacific Coast last year. Big Bend Blue Stem, a soft white wheat, before 1921 sold for much less than the hard spring wheat. The Northwest Wheat Growers (the producers voluntary pool on the Pacific Coast) got a monopoly on this wheat because it was grown only in a limited area in the coast states. As soon as this happened it was learned that there was a big demand for this particular wheat to be used for making pastry flour. Now this the highest priced wheat in the world, selling for more than No. 1 Dark Northern on the Chicago market. The farmer is not getting enough for his hard spring wheat nor the lower grades of wheat for that matter and he never will until he uses business methods in marketing. Individual selling or bootlegging of wheat in competition with each other is the fly in the farmers' ointment."

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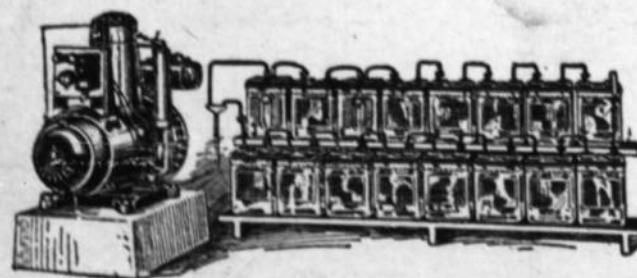
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R. Scott, Portage la Prairie, takes a lot of pride in his Rhode Island Reds. He finds that it pays to take this kind of trouble, because birds handled as familiarly as this display their sociability at the poultry show and get on good speaking terms with the judge. Anyway, the judge at Winnipeg picked this cockerel for one of the prizes.

**Hurt?**

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Show Ring Etiquette

By R. E. Hodgson and W. A. Bowman

THE essential for all breeding, selecting and fitting work is the selection of the proper breed types. In breeding for beef purposes it is most important to observe all beef characteristics. In every breed the straight, strong, top-line, the even underline, good spring of ribs and carrying of width well down, making a deep barrel, and fullness of heart girth showing plenty of constitution are points which are always recognized to be of main importance, but these must be coupled with a good smooth animal to give a general attractiveness. In order that these points may be emphasized and shown to best advantage in the show ring it is necessary to fit the animal and it is with this branch of work we wish to deal.

To make a success of breeding and showing animals a stockman must be in love with his work. Selecting should be done while the animal is still in the calf stage to permit breaking to the halter, and feeding, to obtain proper growth, care being exercised to avoid excess in this respect to the detriment of quality. A word of explanation may be added here as to some of the commonest show classes:

Junior calf, born between January 1 and March 1 of year shown.

Senior calf, born between July 1 and September 1 of year previous.

Two-year-old, born between July 1 and September 1 of two years previous. Thus two-year-olds are almost three years of age.

Mature—three years and over.

Early Training

Taking our animal now at the desired age for showing we must exercise the greatest care to keep it in a good thrifty condition. Feeding for the show circuit should be started at least two months before show time. Linseed meal, bran and boiled feed all lend bloom and fleshing to the body and give the desired handling qualities. Handling qualities are very important, for it may readily be seen that nothing could be done in the way of dressing for the ring with a hair that is dry and coarse, and a hide that is tight and scurvy. About this time special attention should be given to have the animal well broken to the halter that the showman may have it well under hand while in the ring and create as good an impression as possible with the judge, for first impression counts.

Horn weights should be used on the young animals to train the horns into the desired shape. Other practices of training the horns are used, such as scraping on the lower side and notching to draw the horn down. The weights most commonly used are heavy knobs. Some set-screw on to the horn; others are fastened by means of straps passed back of the poll. Many home-made devices are used, such as frames and

even heavy machine nuts fastened on with raw-hide thongs.

Fix Up Feet

Before showing, the feet of the animal should be trimmed to ensure a proper standing position while in the ring. To make this trimming easier the animal with hard feet should be allowed to stand for a few days on a dampened earth floor or dampened sawdust. To perform this operation properly, cattle stocks should be erected, for even the most docile cattle object strenuously to having the hoofs pared. Trimming is done by cutting the hard outside of the hoof with hoof pinchers and smoothing the job with a large jack knife, an old army knife, or wood chisel. The shape to be desired in the feet is rounding, with the toes well spread. If the toes are not pared the animal is almost sure to stand hunched up, with the hind feet placed too far ahead, giving the appearance of standing on the heels.

About the same time as the feet are trimmed the animal should be washed with an antiseptic or a good solution of mange killer. This loosens up all dandruff and dirt adhering to the skin and makes the hair and hide soft and mellow. A good solution for this is a mange cure made up of oil of tar eight ounces; sulphur two pounds; linseed oil one gallon, heated until the sulphur is held in suspension and applied warm with brushes and rubbed well into the skin. Do not boil the solution.

Special attention should also be given to the horns at this time. Remove weights from the horns of the young stock; use a half round rasp first to take off all outer scale and dark material. After the rasp use a piece of broken glass or scraper to remove all ridges caused by rasping. Next use a coarse emery cloth, followed by fine cloth and wipe off all small particles thus loosened with a dry woolen rag. The polish used on the horns is made up of half Wellington knife polish and half ordinary whitening mixed into a paste with water. Sweet oil and glycerine may also be used and where this is unobtainable dry tan shoe polish may be used. The polish is applied with the bare hand and polished with dry woolen rag mentioned before.

Evils of Overfeeding

Where heavy feeding is practiced before showing, some animals are inclined to put on fleshing in bunches along the back. Care should be taken in feeding to eliminate these conditions, but in some cases it is a weakness in the animal and cannot be overcome by the closest feeding. Some showmen on the larger circuits cut out these "ties" with a tie knife. This and many other practices are followed which are not recommended, but the amateur showman and especially the buyer must be constantly on the lookout for animals



This is the kind of spirit that ensures success for co-operation on a larger scale.

W. E. Collins, secretary of the Alameda local of the S.G.G.A., lost his house and all its contents by fire. Neighbors rallied to his assistance. An empty house was purchased and by community effort moved four miles and placed over the derelict basement. Mr. Collins has been an indefatigable worker for the local, and this outburst of community spirit is eloquently appreciative of these efforts. Photo by courtesy of Ernest Constable.

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THE SIRE— *First Essential to Success!*

THE British Market is the governing factor in establishing world prices for dairy products. Competition for supremacy in this market has increased in intensity year by year, and already New Zealand has captured the lead in cheese which Canada at one time enjoyed.

If Canada is to win back her position in the British cheese market and if she is to supply more than 3% of Britain's butter imports, not only must the quality of the product be improved through more efficient methods of manufacturing, but the Canadian dairyman must undertake to increase the volume of his output. Canadian farmers can only succeed in this task on the basis of lower production costs.

How Canada Stands

If the Dominion is to continue to compete with success in the markets of importing countries, the average flow of milk per cow must show a marked increase. The country with the highest yield per cow is in a preferred position on the British Market. Consider, then, these average milk yields:

Holland	7,585 lbs. milk per cow
Switzerland	6,950 " " "
Denmark	5,666 " " "
Canada (Less than).....	4,000 " " "

Increased output at lower cost per cow presents the problem of immediately raising the average production of milk in the dairy herds of Canada through:

1. Attention to Improved Breeding;
2. To More Efficient Methods of Feeding;
3. To the Weeding Out of Poor Producing Animals.

The first problem demands immediate action as to the kind of bull siring the dairy stock, for it has been proved that heavy milk-producing characteristics are transmitted through the sire more than through the dam.

The sire is the foundation of the dairy herd. A poorly bred bull is at the root of practically every failure in the dairy industry. He sires a deficit in every

female calf, turning grain and roughage into financial loss. He is a robber!

A Safe Investment

But the good pure bred bull is a safe investment. He guarantees a generally higher standard of production in the next generation. Most of his first daughters will be superior in milk flow to their dams. The offspring of the best cows in the herd will be outstanding in milk yield. With each succeeding generation the ability to produce large quantities of milk will become more and more a characteristic of the herd.

Logically, then, the first step towards increased production is the elimination of the scrub bull and the purchase or hire of a bull of known value. This means the best bull your business can afford, one whose female line shows evidences of superior performance at the pail.

IMPORTANT

After April 1st, 1923, all Canadian Butter and Cheese for export will be graded according to quality and appearance. This grading will be made on all shipments. The result should be a marked improvement in the Quality and Uniformity of Canadian Products. The Dominion Department of Agriculture is undertaking this forward step in an effort to improve the standing of our products on the British market.

Performance at the pail is the test that determines whether the cow is an asset or a liability. The average production counts for more than the high production of one or two individuals. Keep a record of production for every cow and practise strict weeding on that basis. One year of recording will provide a fairly true index to the value of your whole herd.

Remove the Feed Handicap

Breeding and weeding, even though practised in the extreme, do not overcome the handicap of poor feeding. Grow the kind of forage crops known to contain milk-making elements. Invest in a silo and make use of its contents winter and summer. Make provision for a plentiful supply of coarse grains. Good producing cows will convert mill-feeds into profit.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture will aid you in getting at the root of your problem. If you do not know where to obtain the services of a good bull, if you want help regarding feeding and recording, write to the Experimental Farm or to the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Your problem will receive instant attention. Write to-day.

**DOMINION DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE**
OTTAWA — ONTARIO
Minister of Agriculture Deputy Minister
Hon. W. R. Motherwell Dr. J. H. Grisdale

treated by these methods. Such tricks of the trade as notching the heels to ensure better position of the feet while in the ring and shooting with serum to fill out the buttocks, also heavy watering before entering the ring, these are used commonly and a buyer should not be deceived by them.

In all breeds there is a standard set as to how much hair shall appear on different parts of the body as on head and tail. On all breeds except the Angus, the natural hair is left, but the head of the Angus must be clipped far enough back to make a smooth juncture with the neck. The tails of all breeds are clipped, leaving enough of the long hair at the end for a good switch. The tail-head on the Angus is also clipped, but must be plucked in other breeds. When clipping the hair from the head of the Angus do not clip the hair from inside of the ear.

An hour before showing the hair on the body of the animal should be curled. In the Angus breed this is done by dampening the hair with a solution of equal parts alcohol and glycerine, or equal parts alcohol, glycerine and olive oil. Do not use anything that will leave an oily appearance on the hair. In Shorthorns and Herefords use a mild solution of creoline. When the hair is thoroughly dampened parallel lines are drawn from rump to shoulder. The first line should run from pin bone over the hooks and to a point about six inches below the top of shoulder blades. The lines are then drawn one inch apart using a Scotch currycomb. This done, take a dry brush and brush from the belly upwards to the back. This gives the hair its curl and does much to improve the appearance. The hair should be parted from the withers to the end of the chine and pulled down towards sides smoothly. From the end of the chine the hair should be pulled back straight and smoothly, carrying back to the tail head. If the animal is rough in this portion of the back a "zig-zag" curl may be used and may cover some defects as lowness of loin or roughness of fleshing. Brush up the switch of the tail, part the hair evenly in the twist and the animal is ready for the ring.

Before The Judge

In the ring it is good practice to keep the animal in motion before the judge until a line up is called for. While thus parading the showman should be on the lookout for a slightly elevated piece of ground on which to bring the front feet of his animal. This will keep the top line well up, for even if an animal is strong in this particular place it may appear weak or sway-backed if the front feet are on lower ground. The correct position for the feet is straight under the beast. In too many cases the animal is either stretched out or standing with its feet spread too far apart and this is liable to create wrong impressions as it tends to hollow out the back or stretch the muscles tight in some parts of the body.

A show stick should be carried while in the ring. This stick need not be too heavy but should have a small nail driven crosswise through the end. With it the showman can make the animal keep its feet well beneath in the proper position and also step up in the parade if it is inclined to be sluggish.

When the judge is looking at the head of the animal step well to the left side and holding the animal's head well up scratch on the shoulder or back to give an alert appearance. It is necessary to keep the animal's head in a good position, not too high, not too low as the correct holding of the head tends to show a shorter neck and better developed brisket. While in the ring the showman must give all his attention to the animal and bring out all the best points at the most opportune time. When the judge comes up to feel the fleshing of the animal a slight twisting of the head towards the judge will relax the muscles and make it softer to the touch. If the decision is close it is sometimes advisable to lead the animal round on a loose rope and bring it back again into position. An animal which is well halter broken will then appear to better advantage than one which is poorly trained; this manoeuvre also ensures better standing position as it relieves the monotony of standing still.

Livestock Improvement

"I am well pleased with your idea of raising the standard of Canadian livestock with the view of capitalizing the opportunity afforded us by the lifting of the British embargo," says Wm. Affleck, Oyen, Alta. "Indeed if we don't do something to improve the quality of our cattle, I do not think the enlarged market will mean much to us. I spent some time two years ago looking about to purchase a pure-bred bull, and the amount of poor pure-bred stuff in the country was an amazing revelation to me."

Mr. Affleck offers some criticism of the public sales of bulls held at the large centres and thinks that the culling has not been done closely enough. He states further that in purchasing a bull, he likes to have a look at its sire and dam, and in that respect the system of selling through public auction does not give a purchaser a chance to make an intelligent choice. He is likewise distrustful of some of the practices engaged in by certain breeders who consign livestock to sales, instancing one case in which a bull was sold at a top price in the neighbourhood of over \$800. This was not a bona fide sale, he alleges, the animal remained on the supposed buyer's farm for a period and was returned to the breeder.

As to the specific case of deceptive practice, The Guide has no knowledge, but in justice to the various sale management it should be said that they are actively on the lookout for such breaches of faith on the part of consignors, and such infractions are not allowed to pass unchallenged. The public sale, as a economical market for buyers and sellers of pure-bred cattle has served a distinct purpose in these last few years, and we are not yet ready to give it up for the more expensive methods of bringing buyers and sellers together in this country of long distances and low cattle prices, facts with which probably Mr. Affleck would agree. It is well within the truth to say that cattle sales are conducted on a higher ethical plane than ever before, and those familiar with the best elements in the livestock business know the unremitting efforts of the greater majority of breeders to make public sales above reproach.

The Pure-bred Scrub

What the writer has to say about the quality of pure-breds offered to the general public will commend itself to all thoughtful farmers and breeders. Prof. Barton told the parliamentary committee on agriculture some healthy facts about poor pure-breds. The livestock breed associations are well aware of this situation. The pure-bred scrub is a bigger menace than the scrub without registry papers. The mongrel who has no ancestry behind him is taken at his face value. The one which has a title may sometimes receive the misplaced confidence of the stockman and do more damage than a plainly bred mongrel by being allowed into a herd to which he would never gain access if his true lack of merit were recognized.

In the Corn Belt states, three years ago, a proposal was brought out by the owner of one of the best herds of Hereford cattle on the continent for a sort of advanced registry which would carry the names of the breeders who castrated ten per cent. of their poorest pure-bred bulls in every calf crop. The idea seems to have died out, probably because it was suggested in a rising market, when anything with a pedigree would sell. There is reason to believe that since prices went down the quality of pure-bred herds has gone up. At present prices breeders cannot afford to grow the worst misfits. If Mr. Affleck took a similar tour of inspection this year, it is a safe prediction that he would find a smaller percentage of misfits, and that he would find them fed better because of the relative low prices of feed.

Port for Overseas Cattle Shipment

English ports of landing seem to be engaged in a strenuous effort to outdo each other in the bid for the extensive Canadian cattle trade which it is expected will develop after April 1, the date set for the actual removal of the embargo. The Guide is in receipt of memorandum too extensive for publication, setting forth the merits of Cardiff, South Wales, as a port for landing cattle from Canada. Apart from the special plea for this port, the material in the memorandum suggests that a judicious choice of a point of disembarkation may have a considerable

influence on the profitableness of such a venture. Distance of ship, nearness to consuming centre, landing and lairage facilities, harbor dues, proximity of feeding areas are all points for the stockman to consider.

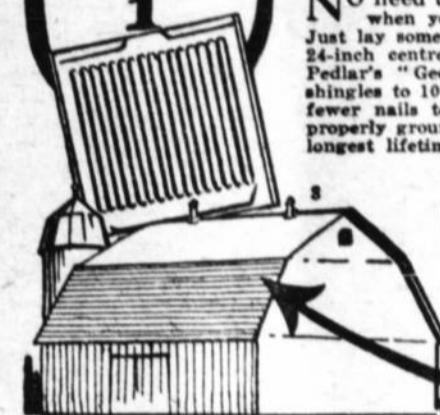
Get Advance Information in U.S.

The U.S. government has made a considerable increase in the appropriation for collecting livestock estimates. For the last year they have been making December and June pig surveys. It is claimed that the information brought out last year had a big influence in determining the number of sows bred for fall litters last year and for 1923 spring litters. The survey showed that a big increase in supply of market hogs was contemplated. Wide publicity to this conclusion resulted in modifying farmers' plans and keeping the pig crop down to a 28 per cent. increase, which was taken care of by the consuming demand and no break in prices resulted.

To this service is to be added information as to the lamb and calf crops from the range states so that feeders in the Mississippi valley will know before their feed crops are sown what the domestic supply of feeder cattle and lambs will be. It may be offered as a safe prediction that such a survey will hasten the conviction of the American feeder that he needs Canadian-bred steers.

Pedlar's Steel Shingles

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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

Suggests Summer Convention

Constance local, at Govan, has had a hard struggle to keep above board, according to the secretary, A. Herron. This has been due largely to lack of interest, and also to the formation of a new local in the district, which took a number of their members. They are, however, making valiant efforts to forge ahead, and recently held several lantern lectures which were greatly appreciated.

Mr. Herron declares that he knows that the membership could be doubled if money was less scarce, and he intends, as soon as circumstances are more favorable, to put on a drive to increase the membership. He also makes a somewhat novel suggestion, viz., that the annual convention should be held during the summer when the farmers could drive to the meeting place, and thus combine business with a pleasurable trip.

Support for the Canadian Council of Agriculture

The South Pinto G.G.A. has passed a resolution urging that the Central fee be increased by 50 cents per member, and that this amount shall be forwarded by the Central to the Canadian Council

of Agriculture annually in order to improve and extend the work of the council.

New Local at Wadena

"The Wadena district as a whole is experiencing a wake-up, of which we wish to take full advantage." This is the declaration of Arthur Wainwright, in announcing the organization of the Westport G.G.A. He expects a total of about twenty-four members, although money is scarce at present. The members intend shortly either to embrace a wider area or, otherwise, to organize another new local in an adjoining school district. A debate at a recent meeting created a wide-spread interest, and banking and other subjects are to be taken up later.

S.G.G.A. Notes

"Every day, in every way, we're getting stronger and stronger," says G. A. Summers, secretary of the Prairie Heights G.G.A. The cause of Mr. Summers' declaration was the success attending a rally of the local on March 28, when a stirring address of two hours' duration was given by C. C. Stoliker, district director. Mr. Stoliker stressed the fact that the farmer must first help himself if he expected help, and asserted that re-

forms could be won by the Central executive only when they had the support of a chain of locals throughout the province.

Willard N. Scott, one of the association's municipal organizers, reports that the Duval local has about 75 members, and also that the Sundwall local, organized last fall, has from 60 to 70 members. There is also a small local at Lake of the Plains with about 25 or 30 members, and one at Arlington Beach with about 25 on the roll. This local has also a junior branch with 30 members, which takes care of the social and educational side of the work of the local.

Formed in 1922, the Balgonie local at present has 50 members, who expect to make a large increase during 1923. The president of the local is R. A. Carman; vice-president, B. Wagman; secretary, J. Linkert; directors, D. Gienow, A. Bengert, A. Prettry, E. Horning, A. T. Edmonds, K. Mott, W. J. Kelly, C. Paul, and V. Schafer. The local is purchasing coal, twine, formaldehyde and other commodities co-operatively, which will mean a considerable saving to the members.

A. C. Atkinson, secretary of the Pontiac G.G.A. at Dinsmore, in sending in to the Central office the balance of the membership fee for 1923, reports that his district has attained 100 per cent. membership. Quite naturally, Mr. Atkinson is elated. Other locals should take note of this, as the same can be done elsewhere with a determined effort.

At a joint meeting of the three locals at Weyburn held recently, it was decided to form a committee composed of two representatives from each of the

locals in the municipality, and from the city and rural councils, to arrange for the establishment of a rest room for farm women in the city.

Owing to financial troubles Miry Creek local has fallen on evil times. Some farmers have left the district, and others are unable to pay the fee. nevertheless they have managed to hold about 20 members, and, as the secretary, Harry Hitchcock, says, "We are not dead yet." He will do all in his power to get as many members as possible. It is their intention, at their first meeting in April, to discuss the question of the best methods of farming.

H. K. Misenheimer, formerly of Strong field, is now secretary of the local at Tate. He reports that they have had a few good meetings during the winter, though the attendance has been interfered with owing to the wide-spread prevalence of the "flu." He hopes to have a fair membership by seedling time

Alberta

Pandora District Association

A well attended convention of District No. 4, U.F.A. Association, was held recently at Sunnynook. The president, F. H. Hartt, was in the chair and, in the absence of the secretary, H. Anderson acted as convention secretary.

Mr. Hartt gave a carefully prepared and comprehensive address, which was followed by the treasurer's report showing a neat balance on hand.

W. W. Sim, of Lone Butte, spoke on the need of more thorough organization and urged each local to make plans for boosting their membership. He described briefly work attempted and done by various locals.

Miss Steeves, district nurse, was then asked to address the convention on her work.

Education was the subject dealt with by Mr. Smithenry, who gave an account of the trustees' convention.

The convention decided to appoint a committee to gather information on co-operative creameries, with a view to taking action in the matter later on.

Resolutions were passed asking that creameries pay stage fees on equal mileage basis with express charges, changing the basis of representation for the district conventions to one in every five members; endorsing the name "Pandora" for the association; urging the provincial government to compel elevators to install cleaners. A resolution demanding that the government supply relief in needy cases was lost after considerable discussion.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Sunnynook provided dinner for the delegates, and after an evening program of dancing, music, boxing exhibition, a mid-night lunch was served.

Huxley to Grainger Convention

The Huxley to Grainger U.F.D.A. met at Swalwell, on March 26, L. B. Hart, presiding. About 70 members were present.

W. D. Trego, president of the Corn Growers' Association, gave an address on the aims of the association. He also gave an account of his own experience in overcoming the waste of the bare summerfallow by growing tillage crops of corn and peas.

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., spoke on the many problems facing the provincial government, and on the question of the financial stringency which overshadowed all other questions.

A resolution, asking the provincial government to secure the services of Aaron Sapiro, to investigate conditions in Alberta, and to assist in forming a co-operative pool, was carried unanimously.

A committee appointed by the convention met in the evening to take action in regard to forming the association into a co-operative unit. Two forms of contract, one for five years and one for one year, were considered, and it was decided that the five-year contract was preferable. The district will be canvassed to find what support could be secured.

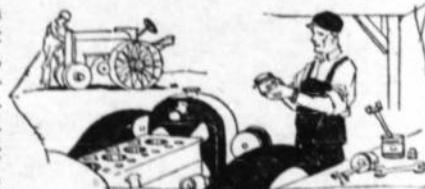
Plan for Series of Debates

The board of directors of the Acadia Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association, in a letter to locals in that constituency, advocate a plan for a

Worn Piston Rings, Pistons and Pins Waste Power and Money

Piston Ring, Piston and Pin equipment wears especially fast in farm-operated automobiles, trucks, tractors and other engines. This is because they operate in more dust than city-used cars and trucks. This dust works its way into the cylinders, mixes with the lubricating oil, and quickens the wear on pistons, rings and cylinder walls. Then piston rings don't hold all the force of the explosion. Fuel wastes past them. Your gas can't all be compressed. Some of the gas leaks away. You lose gasoline, oil, and power.

All that many motors need to restore their maximum power and economy is McQuay-Norris Piston Rings. Although they are made of Electric Iron for every price and purpose, your best investment is the combination of **LEAK-PROOF** Rings for power and **Supercyl** Rings to prevent oil trouble. Some of your engines may have cylinders worn so



badly "out of round" that piston rings alone cannot correct them. In that case have the cylinders rebored or reground, and install McQuay-Norris **Wainwright** Pistons and Pins, as well as McQuay-Norris Piston Rings. There are shops which specialize in reboring and regrounding. Don't let any engine continue to "eat its head off."

Your dealer has McQuay-Norris Piston Rings, Pistons and Pins in stock or can get them promptly from his supply house.

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FOR AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR TRUCKS, TRACTORS, STATIONARY GAS, OIL AND STEAM ENGINES, MOTOR BOATS, MOTOR CYCLES, AIRPLANES, COMPRESSORS, PUMPS, LOCOMOTIVES, STEAMSHIPS, REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

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—gray iron pistons as light in weight as safety permits —specially designed for replacements — available in standard sizes and oversizes — also in semi-finished form 75-thousandths oversize. Pins of exceptional accuracy. Made of special heat-treated steel.

LEAK-PROOF — its exclusive two-piece design means equal cylinder-wall pressure at all points. Its greater flexibility means better performance in worn cylinders. Best for all grooves except top, which should have **Supercyl**. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

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Supercyl — stops oil trouble. Keeps lubricating oil out of combustion chamber. Collects excess oil on each down stroke of piston and empties on each up stroke, which ordinary grooved rings cannot do. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

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JIFFY-GRIP — the quick-seating ring with the non-butting joint. "Seats in a jiffy." Can be fitted closer than the ordinary step-cut rings. Ends cannot butt when fitted tightly as quick-seating rings should be. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

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Snap Rings — of the highest grade. Raised above the average by McQuay-Norris manufacturing methods. Made of Electric Iron. Their use insures all the satisfaction possible for you to get from a plain snap ring. Price per ring—

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series of debates. The plan includes debates between teams chosen by locals, by groups of locals of district associations and by provincial constituency associations, subjects to be chosen by the competing teams.

New Locals

The Mossleigh local, at Mossleigh, near Carseland, has been organized. F. D. Wark is the secretary.

Scotford was the name selected for a new local organized near Fort Saskatchewan. A. Unterschultz, who was in charge of the organization meeting, was elected president, and Miss Lizzie Langhausen, secretary. Thirty-four members, including fourteen junior members, signed the roll. Each member will be asked to pay only half the regular fees, the balance to be raised by entertainments, etc.

Sparta local was organized lately near Carrot Creek, F. L. Irwin being the organizer in charge. Sixteen members paid dues at the first meeting. Officers elected are H. B. Cooper, president, and G. F. Wierch, secretary.

Pembina local, near Dapp, begins with twelve paid-up members. Andrew Holmes was elected president and Patrick Belley secretary.

U.F.A. Notes

A. R. Brown, director for the southern part of West Edmonton constituency, recently addressed meetings of U.F.A. locals at Fawcett, Jarvie, and Sunnibend, dealing with general organization subjects.

Riverton Concert

Riverton local held a concert and box social lately which was greatly enjoyed by a large crowd. The proceeds were sufficient to pay expenses of delegation to the annual convention, and also to leave a surplus for current expenses of the local.

Marketing Association at Trochu

A co-operative marketing association is in process of organization by U.F.A. members of the Trochu district. The subject has been discussed at several meetings, and a plan has been drawn up whereby cream can be shipped cooperatively by the farmers. Mr. Larsen, of Alix, who has had experience in co-operative marketing in Denmark, will address another meeting shortly, on cream and egg marketing.

Debate on Country Life

Rural versus City Life, was the subject of an interesting debate at a recent meeting of the Spruce Coulee local. Some musical selections completed a very pleasant evening. It was decided to hold meetings once a month during the summer.

Manitoba

Meeting of Milk Producers

The very serious position in which the milk producers of the Winnipeg area have been placed by the recent drop in price was considered at a meeting of producers held in the U.F.M. office on March 23, with the result that notices were issued for a more representative meeting to be held on April 6.

On this date some fifty men representing the whole milk area within a radius of fifty miles of Winnipeg gathered in the Board of Trade Building and discussed the situation. It was clearly recognized that the caprice of those who have control of prices and their determination to extract the last possible cent from the men on the land was responsible for creating a condition in which a majority of the men in the business of supplying milk are doing so at a loss. The recent drop was in no way required by circumstances and was not the result of any demand from the producers. It is simply another expression of the principle so fully amplified in the address of the manager of a Winnipeg company before a recent meeting of the Milk Dealers' Association of the United States, when he made it plain that the purpose of the company is to refuse recognition of any producers' organization, thus keeping

the men on the land segregated, unorganized, ineffective, excepting to serve the interests of the distributors. The men assembled know and realize keenly that because they are not organized they are helpless, and that the men who control the situation are taking out of their pockets monthly from twenty-five to a hundred or more dollars which in all right and justice belongs to them and not to their masters. It was recognized that the cost of organization would be money well spent if it were found possible to reduce even by one half the enormous economic robbery from which they are suffering at the present time.

It was unanimously decided to organize in the interests of a square deal and a provisional organization was set up with C. M. McMillan, of Winnipeg, as president; John Stratton of

Stonewall, as vice-president, and Gordon W. Tovell, of Elm Grove, as secretary.

Various plans were under discussion and finally it was agreed to entrust some preliminary investigation to Mr. Tovell, who in the organization of three years ago rendered valuable service. It is felt that the question is one in which every one is interested, and that if full and general understanding of the facts is secured the case for equity will have been largely won. No right thinking man will long tolerate a state of affairs in which the producers of the nation's food are ground into the earth in order that large profits may be reaped by the holders of stock in the companies engaged in distribution.

Whatever be the outcome—and under the experienced and courageous direction of Mr. Tovell we look forward to

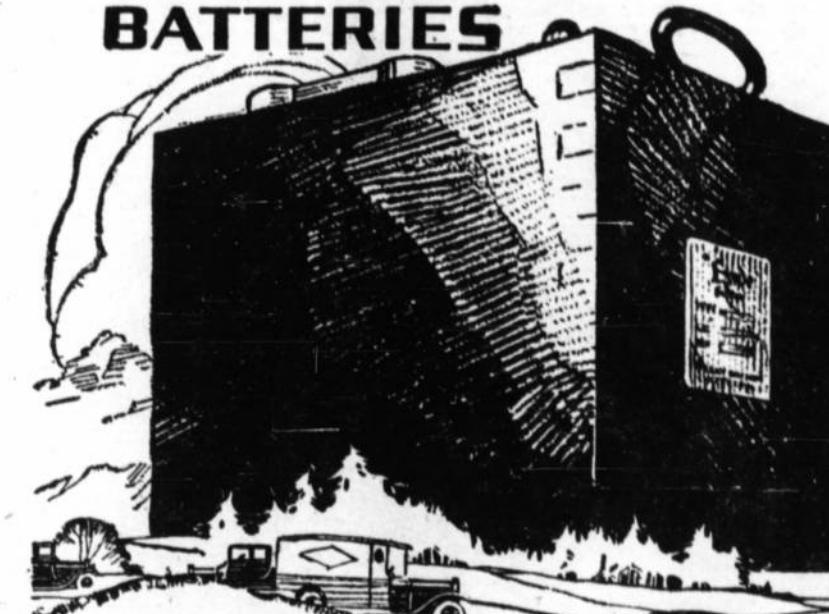
this organization going far—it is a movement essentially along the lines for which western farmers generally have organized and its progress will be watched with sympathetic interest by every member of the United Farmers of Manitoba.

Crocus Hill U.F.M.

Owing to an omission the report of the annual meeting of the Crocus Hill U.F.M. was not printed as soon as it might have been. A well served chicken supper, tastefully set out by Mrs. Chas. Averill and her colleagues, was appreciated by some 60 of the 80 members of the local. Following the supper, H. Woodcock, president, and A. Averill, secretary, reviewed the doings of the local for the twelve months ended. The former claimed that it had

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When you install an Exide Battery in your car you are really taking out insurance against annoyance and repair bills and you are putting the day of renewal so far ahead that you are exercising commonsense economy.

As for comfort, the willing power of an Exide, ready instantly to whirl your engine or brighten your road, is a satisfaction that you will appreciate as much as the thousands of other motorists who swear by, and not at, Exide Batteries.

An Exide Battery in your new car indicates that the manufacturer has taken every precaution to insure your comfort. And when your present battery wears out you can offset future battery troubles by replacing it with an Exide.

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There is an Exide Dealer Near You.

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BATTERIES
SERVICE STATION

THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

been instrumental in obtaining considerable majorities in the Clanwilliam district in the re-election of the Hon. T. A. Crerar to the federal parliament, and the election of Neil Cameron (now minister of agriculture and immigration), to the provincial legislature. The finishing of Crocus railway siding with loading platform, the erection and opening of a passenger station there, the building of a cattle shelter with roof at Clanwilliam railway station, the construction and opening of much needed roads, thereby making a new and better main road from Minnedosa and Clanwilliam to Sandy Lake and Clear Lake, the formation of a Boys' Club for the finishing of steers for market, are some of the things accomplished by this enterprising local. Something like \$650 had been saved to the members by co-operative purchasing. Mr. Eldred spoke in the highest terms of commendation of their president, who

had not missed a single meeting during the three years of his presidency, and who was unanimously re-elected. The secretary was likewise highly eulogized by the same speaker, and reappointed by a unanimous vote. Crocus Hill is aiming at raising its membership to 100. Bravo!

U.F.M. Notes

The last meeting of the Eunola U.F.M. local was of an educational and interesting nature. After ordinary business was transacted the meeting was put in the hands of the social committee who distributed papers and the following topics were discussed: The Prairie Provinces Breaking Away From Eastern Canada, Abolishing the Senate, and The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Lunch was afterwards served and the remainder of the evening spent in dancing.

As was to be expected following the spectacular endorsement of the Temperance Campaign at the annual convention at Brandon, many locals are taking active part in the work. Framnes Women's Section secretary writes: "I have just finished translating Mr. Wood's 'Bugle Call' on temperance, into Icelandic for the next meeting." Birnie last week donated \$25 to the funds. Chater is on hand with \$60 from its United Farm Women, Central school with \$10, Wicklow with \$15, and others with varying amounts. The indications are that with the exception of a few individual cases the association is earnestly and effectively standing by the principle which it has so often endorsed. * * *

The Hazelridge and Millbrook U.F.M. locals met recently to debate the following subject: Resolved that a Canadian National Bank would be in the

interest of the country. The debaters representing the Hazelridge local were C. McDermott and E. Hall, taking the negative side, and the Millbrook representatives were J. Pengriff and Miss Violet Gillespie. The latter were declared the winners.

What We Owe to Russia

Continued from Page 7

At the close of this memorable expedition D. Hansen had to run the gauntlet of the dread Asiatic cholera

The Tree Planter's Testimony

Prairie tree planters owe Russia a debt for the species that country has contributed to add variety to our shelter belts. Where the soil is so light and the climate so dry as to prejudice the chances of successfully establishing a windbreak, there will the Russian poplar flourish. The Laurel leaved willow and the Golden willow are both of Russian origin and are among the most valuable windbreak trees we have in the Canadian West.

Twenty years ago Dr. Wm. Saunders wrote: "Of all the shrubs which have been brought to the Canadian Northwest from other countries, none have been so uniformly hardy under all circumstances as the species of Caragana all of which, as far as they have been tested, have proved perfectly hardy." Time has not added nor subtracted one word from that declaration. There is no other shrub to compare with the Caragana for beauty and all-round excellence as a prairie hedge. Its other name, the Siberian Pea Tree, indicates its origin.

This is only a partial list of Russian importations. The effort has been mainly to confine it to those which have found an important place in our agricultural practice. Nothing has been said of varieties like White Russian oats, or Rosen Rye, brought from Russia by a student attending Michigan Agricultural College, but there are innumerable importations like these which could be added if space permitted.

What the Soviets Plan

In passing it is worth while noting a change in the trend of agriculture in Russia. The Russians realize now that in the realm of pure science their standing before the war could have been favorably compared with the standing of any other nation in the world. What they lacked was agricultural and industrial education among the masses of the people. Instead of pursuing pure science, the tendency in that country today is to popularize the information now in their possession. The last move is to translate into Russian, Prof. Bracken's books, Dry Farming in Western Canada, and Crop Production in Western Canada. The Russian professor is today more of an extension worker and less of an academician. The wide application of science to the resources of that country bodes stiffer competition than ever before from that quarter.

Russia's contribution to our agriculture has been great. Those who now control Russia's agricultural affairs know how great it has been. They know likewise that we have been just as industrious in our search of other quarters of the globe for valuable plant species. Why not get something in return? And that is just what they propose. The Soviet government have an agricultural explorer, who is better informed on our resources than many of our own experts, now at work gathering seeds and scions for experimentation and propagation in Russia. The case of sorghum is interesting. This was originally an African fodder crop. It was introduced by the American Department of Agriculture into the their arid southwest where it has filled a real need. The Russians obtained it from the Americans and its production on a large scale is now a regular feature along the dry shore of the Caspian Sea. If all this means anything, it means that we in this country cannot afford to be content with our present stage of agricultural progress.

Western Canada saved over \$15,000,000 by the consumption of Alberta coal during the past winter.

BRANTFORD Big Ball

THE winding of the new Brantford Big Ball is a great feature, being wound all one way and runs out perfectly to the last inch. You will note that there is no cross angling loose cover to collapse and tangle on the finish of the ball.

Thousands of farmers used it last year and vouch for its many desirable advantages.

When you buy Brantford Binder Twine you buy from a strictly all-Canadian Company, and your money remains in Canada. The Fordney Tariff keeps Canadian agricultural products out of the neighboring market to the disadvantage of the Canadian farmer, who is forced to seek more distant markets. It is not likely that the farmers of Canada will give preference to imported Binder Twine over the only strictly Canadian-made Brantford Twine, which is of the highest standard of quality and fully guaranteed.

Brantford Twine is made by a strictly all-Canadian Company, operated and controlled by Canadian capital, independent, unfettered, free from any combine, unprotected by any Tariff, and in open competition with the world.

The Brantford Cordage Company, Limited

Brantford, Ontario

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Binder Twine
The Only All Canadian Twine

The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart
(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Previous Instalments

Wallace Macpherson becomes interested in Helene Spenceley, a western girl, when staying at a Florida hotel, but she is openly contemptuous of him because of his life of useless and elegant ease, whereupon Wallie decides to go West and make good. He breaks with his wealthy aunt and takes up a homestead in the middle of a big rancher's lease in Wyoming, where he is harassed by Canby, the rancher, in every way the latter can devise. Besides the worry that Canby causes him, he is faced with the usual misfortunes that come to every greenhorn on a dry farm. Helene Spenceley lives in the vicinity, but makes hardly a sign of recognition. Wallie's slender stock of money is just about gone, but he is hanging on till he harvests his first crop. In the last chapter after much tribulation he sank a well, only to strike salt water. Even the inconveniences caused by the well-drilling "crew" turned out to be at the instigation of Canby. This chapter marks the close of—well, we will let the reader follow Miss Lockhart's version.

CHAPTER XIII

Wiped Out

"IT'S shore wicked the way you curse, Old Timer," said Pinkey, reprovingly, as Wallie came up from the corral carrying an empty milk bucket in one hand and testing the other for broken bones. "I could hear you talkin' to Rastus from whar I'm settin'."

Wallie exhibited a row of bruised knuckles and replied fiercely:

"If ever I had an immortal soul I've lost it since that calf came! Between his bunting on one side and me milking on the other, the cow kicked the pail over."

"Quirl you a brownie and blow it threw your hackamore and forgit it," said Pinkey, soothingly, as he handed him a book of cigarette papers, with a sack of tobacco and made room for him on the door-sill. "I ain't used to cow milk anyhow; air-tight is better."

Wallie took the offering but remained standing, rolling it dexterously as he looked off at his eighty acres of spring wheat showing emerald green in the light of a July sunset.

Pinkey eyed him critically—the tufts of hair which stood out like brushes through the cracks in what had once been a fine Panama hat, his ragged shirt, the faded overalls, the riding boots with heels so run over that he walked on the side of them.

Unconscious of the scrutiny, Wallie continued to gaze in a kind of holy ecstasy at his wheat-field until Pinkey ejaculated:

"My, but you've changed horrible!"

"How, changed?" Wallie asked, absently.

"You're so danged dirty! I should think you'd have to sand that shirt before you could hold it to git into it."

"I hardly ever take it off," said Wallie. "I've been so busy I haven't had time to think how I looked, but I hope now to have more leisure. Pinkey," impressively, "I believe my troubles are about over."

"Don't you think it?" replied Pinkey, bluntly. "A dry-farmer kin have six months of hard luck three times a year for four and five years. hand-runnin'. In fact, they ain't no limit to the time and the kind of things that kin happen to a dry-farmer."

"But what could happen now?" Wallie asked, startled.

"It's too clost to bedtime fer me to start in tellin' you," said Pinkey, drily.

"You're too pessimistic, Pinkey. I've prepared the soil and seed according to the instructions in the Farmers' Bulletins from Washington, and as a result I've got the finest stand of wheat around here—even Boise Bill said so when he rode by yesterday."

"Rave on!" Pinkey looked at him mockingly. "It's pitiful to hear you."

Liberty Grain Blower
REMOVES WEED SEED
dust, dirt, smut and inferior grain, saving screenings for feed. Airs and brightens damp, musty grain. Moves 500 to 800 bu. an hour. Fills and empties bins; fills cars without scooping. No chains, gears or buckets—air blast does it all.
Elevates 30 Feet
With 6 H.P. engine. Sectional construction. One man can move it. Weight 35 lbs. Lightest, simplest and most durable portable grain handler made. Send for illustrated literature explaining fully and quoting very low prices.
LINK MFG. CO., Dept. 162 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

You read them bulletins awhile and you won't know nothin'. I seen a feller plant some corn his Congressman sent him and the ears was so hard the pigs used to stand and squeal in front of 'em. But of course I'm glad you're feelin' so lucky; I'm scared of the feelin' myself for it makes me take chances and I always git a jolt for it."

Wallie's face was sober as he confided:

"If anything went wrong I'd be done for. I'm so near broke that I count my nickels like some old woman with her butter-and-egg money."

"I guessed it," said Pinkey, calmly, "from the rabbit fur I see layin' around the dooryard."

"Nearly everything has cost double what I thought it would, but if I get a good crop and the price of wheat holds up I'll come out a flying."

"If nothin' happens," Pinkey supplemented.

"I want to show you one of those bulletins."

"I've seen plenty of 'em. You can't stop 'em once you git 'em started. Them, and pamphlets tellin' us why we went to war, has killed off many a mail-carrier that had to fight his way through blizzards, or be fined fer not deliverin' 'em on schedule. I ain't strong fer gover'mint literature."

Wallie stepped inside the cabin and brought out a pamphlet with an illustration of twelve horses hitched to a combined harvester and threshing machine, standing in a wheat-field of boundless acreage.

"There," he said, proudly, "you see my ambition!" Pinkey regarded it, unexcited.

"That's a real nice picture," he said, finally, "but I thought you aimed to go in for cattle?"

"I did. But I've soured on them since that calf came and I've been milking."

Pinkey agreed heartily:

"I'd ruther 'swamp' fer a livin' than do low-down work like milkin'."

"When I come in at night, dog-tired and discouraged, I get out this picture and look at it and tell myself that some day I'll be driving twelve horses on a threshing machine. A chap thinks and does curious things when he has nobody but himself for company."

"That's me, too," said Pinkey, understandingly. "When I'm off alone huntin' stock, I ride fer hours wonderin' if it's so that you kin make booze out of a raisin."

"Let's walk out and look at the wheat," Wallie suggested.

Pinkey complied obligingly, though farming was an industry in which he took no interest.

Wallie's pride in his wheat was inordinate. He never could get over a feeling of astonishment that the bright green grain had come from seeds of his planting—that it was his—and he would reap the benefit. Nature was more wonderful than he had realized and he never before had appreciated her. He always forgot the heartbreaking and back-breaking labor when he stood as now, surveying with glowing face the even green carpet stretching out before him. In such moments he found his compensation for all he had gone through since he arrived in Wyoming, and he smiled pityingly as he thought of the people at The Colonial, rocking placidly on the veranda.

"Did you ever see anything prettier?" Wallie demanded, his eyes shining.

"It's all right," Pinkey murmured, absently.

"You're not looking," Wallie said, sharply.

"I was watchin' them cattle."

"I don't see any."

Pinkey pointed, but Wallie could see nothing.

"If they got cows on Mars, I'll bet I could read the bran's," Pinkey boasted. "Can't you see them specks movin' off yonder?"

Wallie admitted he could not.

"It's cattle, and they act like somebody's drivin' 'em," Pinkey declared,

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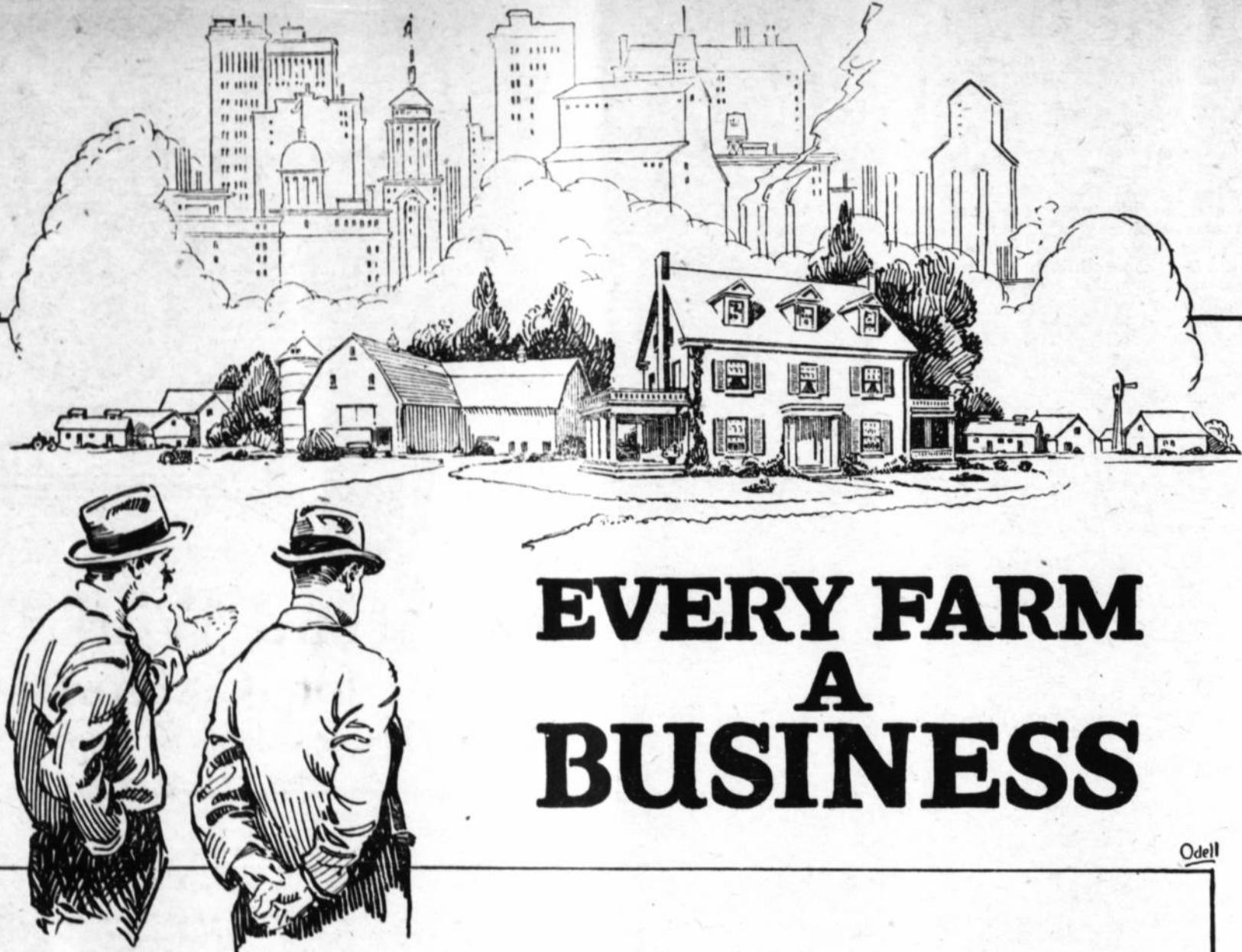


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105



positively. "Looks like it's too early to be movin' 'em to the mountain."

His curiosity satisfied, he gave the wheat his attention.

"It looks fine, Wallie," he said with sincerity.

Wallie could not resist crowing:

"You didn't think I'd last, did you? Miss Spenceley didn't, either. She'll be disappointed very likely when she hears I've succeeded."

"Don't cackle till you've laid your aig, Gentle Annie. When you've thrashed and sold your grain and got your money in the bank, then I'll help you. We'll git drunk if I have to rob a drug-store."

"You're always putting a damper on me. It was you who advised me to go in for dry farming," Wallie reminded him.

"I figgered that if you lived through a year of it," Pinkey replied, candidly,

"then almost anything else would look like a snap to you."

It was plain that in spite of his prospects Pinkey was not sanguine, but in this moment of his exultation failure seemed impossible to Wallie.

In various small ways Canby had tried to break him and had not succeeded. Boise Bill had prophesied that he would not "winter"—yet here he was with every reason to believe that he would also "summer." Wallie felt

rather invincible as he reflected upon it, and the aurora borealis did not exceed in color the outlook his fancy painted that evening.

"It's eight-thirty," Pinkey hinted. "When I set up till all hours I oversleep in the morning."

Wallie came to earth reluctantly, and as he returned to the cabin he again permitted himself the luxury of pitying the folk of The Colonial who knew nothing of such rapturous moments in

that stale, uneventful world which was so remote and different from the present, that it was beginning to seem like a dream to him.

They had been asleep for an hour, more possibly, when Pinkey nudged Wallie violently.

"What's that huffin', do you reckon?"

Wallie awoke with a start and listened.

"Huffing" was the right word. Lying next to the logs, some large animal was breathing so heavily in Wallie's ear that it sounded like a bellows. He peered through a crack and saw something that looked like a mastodon in the darkness tugging at a sack he had used for chinking. It was not a horse and was too large for his Jersey. It flashed through his mind that it might be a roaming silvertip from the mountain.

Pinkey was out of the bunk at a bound and around the corner of the cabin, where his suspicions were instantly verified.

"It's a bull!" he shouted. "I thought it. Looks like a thousand head of cattle trampin' down your wheat field!"

Wallie turned sick. He could not move for a moment. His air-castles fell so hard he could almost hear them.

"Do you think they've been in long?" he asked, weakly.

"Can't tell till daylight." Pinkey was getting into his clothes hurriedly.

Wallie was now in the doorway and he could make out innumerable dark shapes browsing contentedly in his grain-field.

"What'll we do?" he asked, despairingly.

"Do?" replied Pinkey, savagely, tugging at his boot straps. "I'll send one whur the dogs won't bite him with every ea'tridge. We'll run a thousand dollars' worth of taller off the rest of 'em. Git into your clothes, Gentle Annie, and we'll smoke 'em up proper."

"I don't see how it could happen," said Wallie, his voice trembling. "The fence was good!"

"If it had been twenty feet high 'twould 'a' been all the same," Pinkey answered. "Them cattle was drove in."

"You mean—" Wallie's mouth opened.

"Shore—Canby! It come to my mind last night when I seen that bunch movin'. Pretty coarse work I call it, but he thought you was alone and wouldn't ketch on to it."

"He'll pay for this!" cried Wallie, chokingly.

"You can't do nothin' with him but deal him misery. He's got too much money and pull fer you. Do you know what I think's gnawin' on him?"

"My taking up a homestead—"

"That, too, but mostly because Helene dressed him down for sellin' that locoed team to you. He's jealous."

Even in his despair Wallie felt pleased that any one, especially Canby, should be jealous of him because of Helene Spenceley:

"He aims to marry her," Pinkey added. "I wisht you could beat his time and win yerself a home somehow. I don't think you got any show, but if I was you I'd take another turn around my saddle-horn and hang on. Whenever I kin," kindly, "I'll speak a good word for you. Throw your saddle on your horse and step, young feller. I'm gone!"

The faint hope which Wallie had nursed that the damage might not be so great as he had feared vanished with daylight. Not only was the grain trampled so the field looked like a race course, but panel after panel of the fence was down where the quaking-asp posts had snapped like lead-pencils.

As Pinkey and Wallie surveyed it in the early dawn Wallie's voice had a catch in it when he said finally:

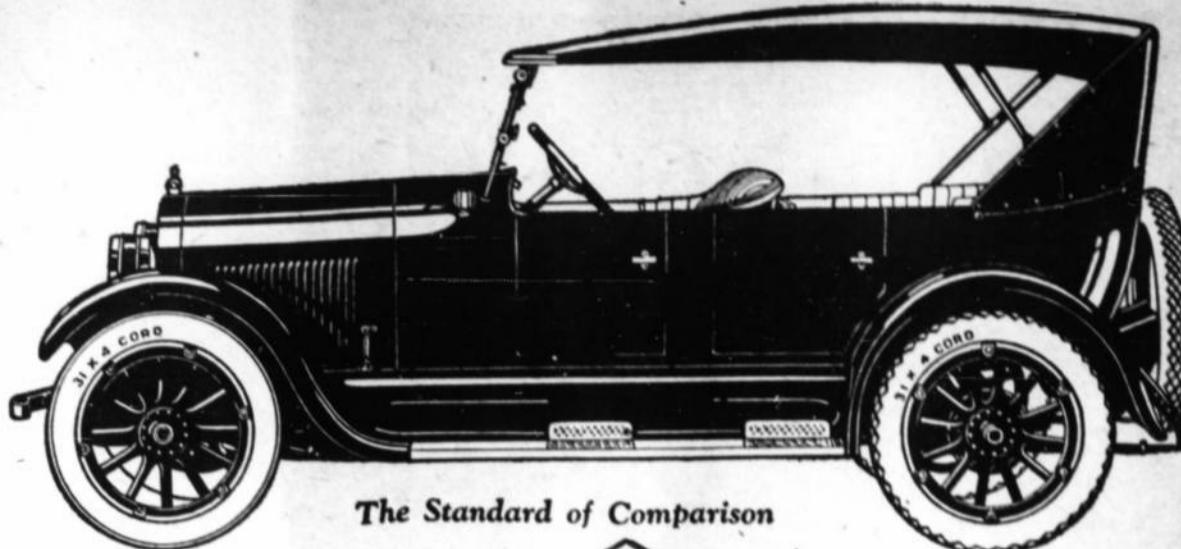
"I guess I'm done farming. They made a good job of it."

"I'm no 'sharp' but it looks to me like some of that wheat would straighten up if it got a good wettin'."

Wallie said grimly:

"The only thing I forgot to buy when I was outfitting in Philadelphia was a rain-making apparatus."

"On the level," Pinkey declared, earnestly, "I bleuve we're goin' to have a shower—the clouds bankin' up over there in the northwest is what



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made me think of it."

Wallie's short laugh was cynical.

"It might drown somebody half a mile from me but it wouldn't settle the dust in my dooryard."

"I see you're gittin' homesteaditis," Pinkey commented, "but jest the same them clouds look like they meant business."

Wallie felt a glimmer of hope in spite of himself and he scrutinized the clouds closely.

"They do look black," he admitted. "But since it hasn't rained for two months it seems too much to expect that it will rain when I need it so desperately."

"It's liable to do anything. I've seen it snow here in August. A fur-lined linen duster is the only coat fer this country. I'll gamble it's goin' to do somethin', but only the Big Boss knows what."

During breakfast they got up at intervals to look through the doorway, and while they washed dishes and tidied the cabin they watched the northwest anxiously.

"She's movin' right along," Pinkey reported. "It might be a stiddy rain, and then agin it might be a thunder-shower, though you don't often look for 'em in the morning."

The light grew subdued with the approaching storm and Wallie commented upon the coolness. Then he went out in the dooryard and stood a moment.

"The clouds are black as ink, and how still it is," he said, wonderingly. "There isn't a breath of air stirring."

Pinkey was sitting on the floor oiling his saddle when he tilted his head suddenly, and listened. He got up abruptly and stood in the doorway, concentrating all his faculties upon some sound of which he alone was cognizant, for

Wallie was aware of nothing unusual save the uncanny stillness.

"Hear that?" The sharp note in Pinkey's voice filled Wallie with a nameless fear.

"No—what?"

"That roar—can't you hear it?"

Wallie listened intently.

"Yess—like a crashing—what is it?"

"Hail! And a terror! We've got to run the stock in." He was off with Wallie following and together they got the cow and horses under shelter with all the haste possible.

The sound preceded the storm by some little time, but each moment the roar and the crash of it grew louder and when it finally reached them Wallie gazed open-mouthed.

Accustomed to hail like tapioca, he never had seen anything like the big, jagged chunks of ice which struck the ground with such force that they



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bounded into the air again. Any one of them would have knocked a man unconscious. It seemed as if they would batter his roof in, and they came so thick that the stable and corral could be seen only indistinctly.

They both stood in the doorway, fascinated and awe-stricken.

"Hear it pound! This is the worst I've seen anywhere. You're licked, Gentle Annie."

"Yes," said Wallie with a white face. "This finishes me."

"You'll have to kiss your wheat good-bye. It'll be beat into the ground too hard ever to straighten." He laid an arm about Wallie's shoulder and there was a sympathy in his voice few had heard there:

"You've put up a good fight, old pardner, and even if you are counted out, it's no shame to you. You've done good for a Scissor-bill, Gentle Annie."

Wallie clenched his hands and shook himself free of Pinkey's arm while his tense voice rang out above the clatter and crash of the storm:

"I'm not licked! I won't be licked! I'm going to stick, somehow! And what's more," he turned to Pinkey fiercely, "if you don't stop calling me 'Gentle Annie,' I'll knock your block off!"

Pinkey looked at him with his pale, humorous eyes and beamed approvingly.

(To be continued next week)

Wheat Marketing in Australia

Continued from Page 8
been made as might be expected by the private traders to break these pools and as much as 20 cents a bushel has been offered by them above the pool rates to put the pools out of business but without success.

The farmers in Australia, Mr. Donnelly stated, have had all they want of government interference in or control of the marketing of farm produce. They found in New South Wales that it was difficult to keep politics out of the government agencies and that was one reason and the principal one for the defeat of the government measure in 1921. They are finding co-operative methods more satisfactory because they can keep control of the business in their own hands. They also feel that it will be possible for pooling agencies in the wheat-growing countries to come to common marketing arrangements regulated according to the time of the year that the crop comes upon the market. This idea is strongly urged by the wheat pooling concerns in the United States which operate much upon the same lines as those in Australia. The Australian pools, also like the American pools are now establishing their own agencies in the British market and are thus endeavoring to eliminate all the agencies between the primary producer and the ultimate buyer. It is also expected that in a short time bulk handling will become the rule in Australia although it has not made remarkable progress up to the present, but, as the illustrations furnished The Guide by Mr. Donnelly show, the transition is making headway.



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Easy Now To Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist Kills Every Gopher Within a Week's Time

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farms in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of Dr. E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus, which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to gophers, and can be safely used in places where it is dangerous to put out poison.



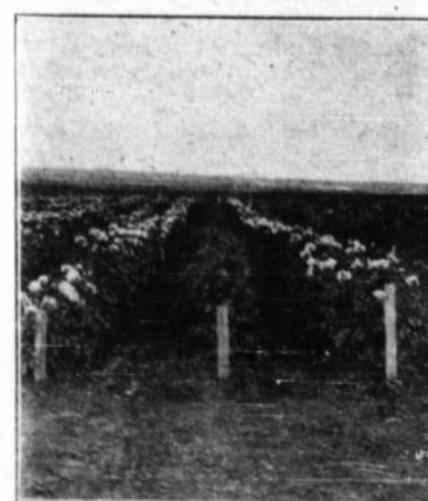
This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is used in addition to strichin poison. The strichin is put in the gopher tunnels in the usual manner, using cut sweet potatoes for bait. This kills part of the gophers, but every farmer knows that poison won't kill them all and the gophers that are left alive multiply again very rapidly. By the use of the virus, however, all the gophers are killed which can not be reached by poison. The disease is pathogenic—gophers only can catch it.

The virus is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Virus Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all—therefore it can be spread around anywhere without the slightest danger.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his combination strichin and virus Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 supply of strichin and virus for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm, your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Dr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Send No Money—just your name and address to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 310 Terminal, Toronto, Canada, and the big supply of strichin and virus will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now.



Effect of Sprouting Seed Potatoes, Beaverlodge Experiment Sub-station
Ignoring the flanking row, the comparison lies between the last one planted with unsprouted seed and not in bloom and the second last planted on the same day with seed which had been sprouted in an upstairs room for six or seven weeks and in full bloom. Yield: From sprouted seed, 198 bushels 59 pounds; from unsprouted seed, 127 bushels, 37 pounds.

The Countrywoman

To Vote on Liquor Question

IT has been decided by the legislature of Manitoba, in a vote that was a tie until the speaker cast the deciding vote, that Manitoba will have two separate votes on the liquor question during the coming summer months. In the early part of June the people will vote on the Moderation League Bill and on June 25, another referendum will be taken on the proposals of the Beer and Wine League.

There is no doubt that unless a great amount of educational work is done in the months preceding the taking of these two votes there will be confusion in the minds of the people as to what they are voting for and the future significance of their decision. Even today there is little understanding of just what the Moderation League is and what it stands for. To some minds the name "Moderation" conveys the impression that it is part of the temperance force and there is no doubt that some signed the petition of the Moderation League because of this impression. The people need to know a great deal about the Moderation League, its activities, its proposed bill and its aims. They need most of all to know the dangerous weaknesses in the bill which they claim will establish the sale of liquor for beverage purposes under government control.

The people also need to know what the Beer and Wine League propose. These two matters must be seriously studied by the people of Manitoba during the coming months. Local farm organizations and church societies must not fail in their share of carrying on the educational campaign. We have told our governments that we believed in deciding questions like this by a referendum and now we are at the testing place of this method of deciding public matters. If we fail to inform ourselves on the issues at stake and if we fail to see that a large vote is registered, then we have failed miserably in shouldering responsibility. If the general public fail to solve their own tasks, then they must in the future let the few in control of government do it for them.

While this may be looked upon by some as a fight which concerns Manitoba alone, yet both the liquor and temperance forces know that Manitoba's decision will have a national significance. What Manitoba decides will have a great influence on Alberta and Saskatchewan, and what the three western prairie provinces do in this matter will either shut out or establish once again in Canada all the evils and horrors of the liquor traffic.

Note: Information regarding the Moderation League Bill and literature on the results of prohibition may be obtained from W. R. Wood, Social Service Office, 312 Avenue Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Teaching Children Hygiene

"Mother washed my face and hands today," said a little six-year-old to me, then she added with the childish candour that gives all secrets away: "Mother doesn't wash my face and hands every day. She wanted me to look nice to come and see you. Do I look nice?"

I smiled at the pretty child. Her golden hair shone in the sun and her face was clear and fresh.

"You look very nice," I assured her. "Come in and play with my little girl."

I left the two children alone and I thought of the last time I had seen that six-year-old. As I passed her house I had looked in unexpectedly. The child wore a tattered old dress, half falling off; her hair was tangled and of no particular color! Evidently it had not been brushed for days! As for her hands and face, they were dirty and sticky, beyond description!

The mother had several children; she seemed too busy to keep them clean; yet "cleanliness is next to Godliness," and being kept in a permanently dirty state they were liable to catch any contagious diseases.

All mothers should understand hygiene, I thought. There are many books on the subject and some of them are free.

I should hate to be always looking at dirty children myself. I wonder how mothers can get used to it!

* There is no reason why a six-year-old

cannot wash herself. She should be made to do so. A small milk dish can be half filled with tepid water and put on a chair, so that she reaches it easily. If this child were given a piece of scented soap for her own use, she'd get to love washing. My little girl could dress herself at that age, though of course I helped with the back buttons.

A child can be taught that it is nasty to be dirty. We cannot say to her that it is unsanitary, because the word is too long. Teach her that "mother loves a clean girl." Why should children only be washed for strangers?

I have seen houses nearly as dirty as pigsties, and when I had to go to them I was afraid to sit down on the chairs. Of course the mistress of the house first dusted the chair she offered me. She generally used a dirty towel for this purpose! I suppose there is scarcely a woman alive for whom this has not been done! Why should it ever be necessary? If the chairs are not fit for the stranger, they are not fit for the family! The

VESTIGIA

By Bliss Carman

I took today a search for God,
And found Him not. But as I trod
By rocky ledge, through woods untamed,
Just where one scarlet lily flamed,
I saw His footprints in the sod.

Then suddenly, all unaware,
Far off in the deep shadows, where
A solitary hermit thrush
Sang through the holy twilight hush—
I heard His voice upon the air.

And even as I marvelled how
God gives us heaven here and now.
In stir of wind that hardly shook
The poplar leaves beside the brook—
His hand was light upon my brow.

At last with evening as I turned
Homeward and thought what I had learned
And all that there was still to probe—
I caught the glory of His robe
Where the last fires of sunset burned.

Back to the world with quickening start
I looked and longed for any part
In making, saving, Beauty be
And from that kindling ecstasy
I knew that God dwelt within my heart.

stranger makes but a passing visit to the house; the family has to live there all the time. Shouldn't women wake up to the fact that there is no necessity to live in a dirty house. The tiniest shack can be kept clean, if the woman chooses.

It is not a matter of time; it is a matter of the will and the understanding.—By Mrs. Nestor Noel.

The Wily Clothes Moth

When once clothes moths have entered a house they are there "for keeps," so a homemaker in self-defence should take steps to prevent this destructive legion from entering her domain. As no army can exist without food, the first thing to do is to deprive it of nourishment. The clothes moth flourishes on furs, feathers, carpets and garments made from wool, so these articles should be stored early in the spring before the first one has a chance to have a meal off them.

Even if the pest has gained a foothold, much can be done to prevent it from doing damage. Eternal vigilance is necessary, especially in the spring when the first light brown moths are seen flying around. Every member of the family should be enlisted in the campaign, because it is these moths that produce the next generation. The moths themselves do not destroy clothing, but they lay eggs which later hatch out as small grubs. These larvae have an insatiable appetite for furs and woolens, burrowing into them and loosening the fur or making holes in the cloth.

Now is the time to examine carefully the family underwear, stockings, sweaters, woolen dresses, suits, scarves, toques, fur gauntlets, fur caps, fur coats and stoles. Before putting them away they should be thoroughly cleaned because moths devour soiled spots with eagerness. After removing stains from cloth dresses and suits, it is a good plan to press them thoroughly, as the heat and steam will kill any moth eggs that happen to be lodged in the seams or trimming. A thorough airing in

the sun for five or six hours is a real protection for articles susceptible to attacks from moths.

However, none of the foregoing protective measures are effective unless the clothing is stored immediately. Trunks or boxes free from cracks, with tightly-fitting lids are very satisfactory, and so are strong cardboard boxes, provided cracks and the lids are sealed with strips of gummed tape or pasted paper. If a list of the contents of every box is pasted on the outside it is possible to locate Johnny's underwear in a moment, when a cold snap arrives in the fall. As a precaution it is a good plan to put naphthalene balls or flakes with the clothes. If used in the proportion of a pound of naphthalene to each 20 feet of cubic space the fumes are sufficient to destroy moths in all stages of growth. The more air-tight the box is, the more effective the protective material will be.

The main period of activity in mothland occurs during spring, summer and fall, so there is no time like the present for preparing to give the marauders a hot reception.

Why the Price of Sugar is High

The unexpected rise in the price of sugar during the past few weeks came as a surprise to homemakers, but as usual "there's a reason." Looking back to the end of 1919 and to the beginning of 1920, we can remember clearly how sugar soared above 20 cents a pound. This was due to an unusually short crop of beet sugar in Europe, to the cessation of government control of sugar, to the storing of large quantities by speculators and distributors, to the hoarding of consumers and to an expected boom in business in the United States.

By the end of 1920 the crash came. Prices of many commodities were deflated, the business boom failed to come up to expectations and large stocks of sugar were placed on the market just when consumers were using up their hoarded supplies.

The price of sugar naturally fell under conditions such as these. Greater consumption soon followed, increasing markedly in 1922. Recently the United States Department of Commerce investigated the situation and made the following statement: "In 1921-22 world sugar consumption was 500,000 tons greater than production, and the prospects are that it will be 700,000 tons greater in 1922-23."

Immediately there was great excitement in sugar circles, for the predicted increase would use up a lot of the "carry-over" or reserve left from last year's crop. Up went the price in anticipation of a shortage. The American Farm Bureau Federation in discussing the situation, says:

"The advance was partly a result of the apparently strong position of the commodity and partly a result of activity on the part of speculators, and a holding policy on the part of Cuban producers to take advantage of a rumored 'shortage.'

"The course of the market in the next few months depends upon whether production bears out the advance estimates; whether consumers respond to the advance in prices and reports of extortion by restricting consumption and whether invisible stocks in the hands of consumers as well as distributors are large or small. Later on, the outlook for the new sugar beet crop in this country and in Europe will be a factor in determining prices. It is safe to say that there is no actual shortage of sugar, no reason for hoarding and no justification for the extremely high prices which some interests have predicted."

Reggie's aunt was what he called "one of the strictest sort." Yesterday she gave him such offense by her continuous vetoing of his actions that his little soul revolted.

"When I die, Aunt Ida," he said very deliberately, "I shall not ask you to the funeral."

"Mamma, why has papa no hair?"

"Because he thinks so much, my dear."

"But why have you so much?"

"Because—oh, go away and do your lessons, you naughty boy."

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. F. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



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If your scalp is irritated, itching and burning and your hair dry and falling out in combfuls try the following treatment. Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap.

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Live farmers buy, sell and exchange
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Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon or watercolor, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doo Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The following girls and boys won Doo Dad books this week:

Herbert Kelm, Alberta.
Alice May Sisson, Alberta.
Margaret A. Canning, Alberta.
Cedric L. Spence, Saskatchewan.
Karl Einarson, Saskatchewan.
Barbara Shearer, Saskatchewan.
Cella T. Smith, Saskatchewan.
Gertrude Snyder, Manitoba.
Stanley Back, Manitoba.
Mabel Plante, Manitoba.

A great many of the boys and girls forgot to color the sky and the ground. The picture will have a much better chance of winning a prize if it is all colored.

If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

\$100 Prize Letter Contest \$100

THE closing date for the \$100 prize letter contest on the most valuable and helpful articles in The Guide has been extended so that letters may be now mailed in time up to May 1. This extension of time is open to all new contestants as well as to those who have already sent their letters. A number of letters received indicate that the writers have misunderstood the terms of the contest. Let us try to make them clear again.

What we want to learn from our readers is what articles that appeared in The Guide during the past year containing practical information have been of the most value to them. We have been publishing a wide range of articles on subjects dealing with the practical everyday problems of the farm and the home, and we want to find out which of them have been the most useful. For this reason we have offered prizes to our readers who will tell us which article or which two or three articles have been of the most practical use to

them, and why. It may have been an article on strawberry planting or an article on fruit growing, or an article on corn growing, or bee-keeping, or turkey raising or labor saving devices, or dressmaking or any one of the several hundred practical articles that have appeared in The Guide during the past year. We want to know which of these articles were of the most value to you. We want to hear from both women and men. \$100 is being donated in prizes. The best letter will receive a prize of \$20, and there are 25 other prizes.

Please don't send letters telling us generally how you like The Guide or what articles you would like to see in The Guide. Don't tell us whether you like the political articles or the cartoons or anything like that. We want to know at this time what are the most useful and helpful articles in the problems of the farm and home. Our aim is to get these letters to help us in mapping out our program for the next twelve months. If we can get a summary of the views of our readers on what articles have been of the most use it will be of assistance to us in deciding what kind of information to get for publication in The Guide for the next twelve months.

Please remember the following points:

1. Write only on one side of the paper, preferably in ink. Fine writing will not win the prize. Don't worry about any grammatical errors, they will not be considered because it is the information that we want.

2. There is no limit on the length of your letter, but we think you should be able to handle it easily in 500 words or less.

3. We are anxious to have these letters from as many readers as possible so that we can map out a more helpful program for the next year.

4. All letters in this competition must be mailed to The Guide office not later than May 1.

5. Address all correspondence to The Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Community Pasture Opening

George L. Valentine, of Pennant, has been appointed manager of the community pasture, organized by the provincial government on the lands until recently held by the Matador Land and Cattle Company in the Elrose district, it was announced by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture.

It is proposed to take in stock any time after April 15. Grazing fees will be fifty cents per month for cattle and one dollar per head for horses. All animals put in the herd will have to be branded; if the owner has not a registered brand he should acquire one, and farmers who have not had experience in branding animals may bring their branding irons to the ranch and have it done when their stock is taken into the ranch. All young cattle must be vaccinated with blackleg preventatives. This also may be done at the ranch if the owner has not the equipment for doing it at home. Pure-bred bulls of beef type will be admitted at the middle of July, but not earlier. Interested parties may communicate with Mr. Valentine at Pennant, or with the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Boys' and Girls' EXCELSIOR CLUB

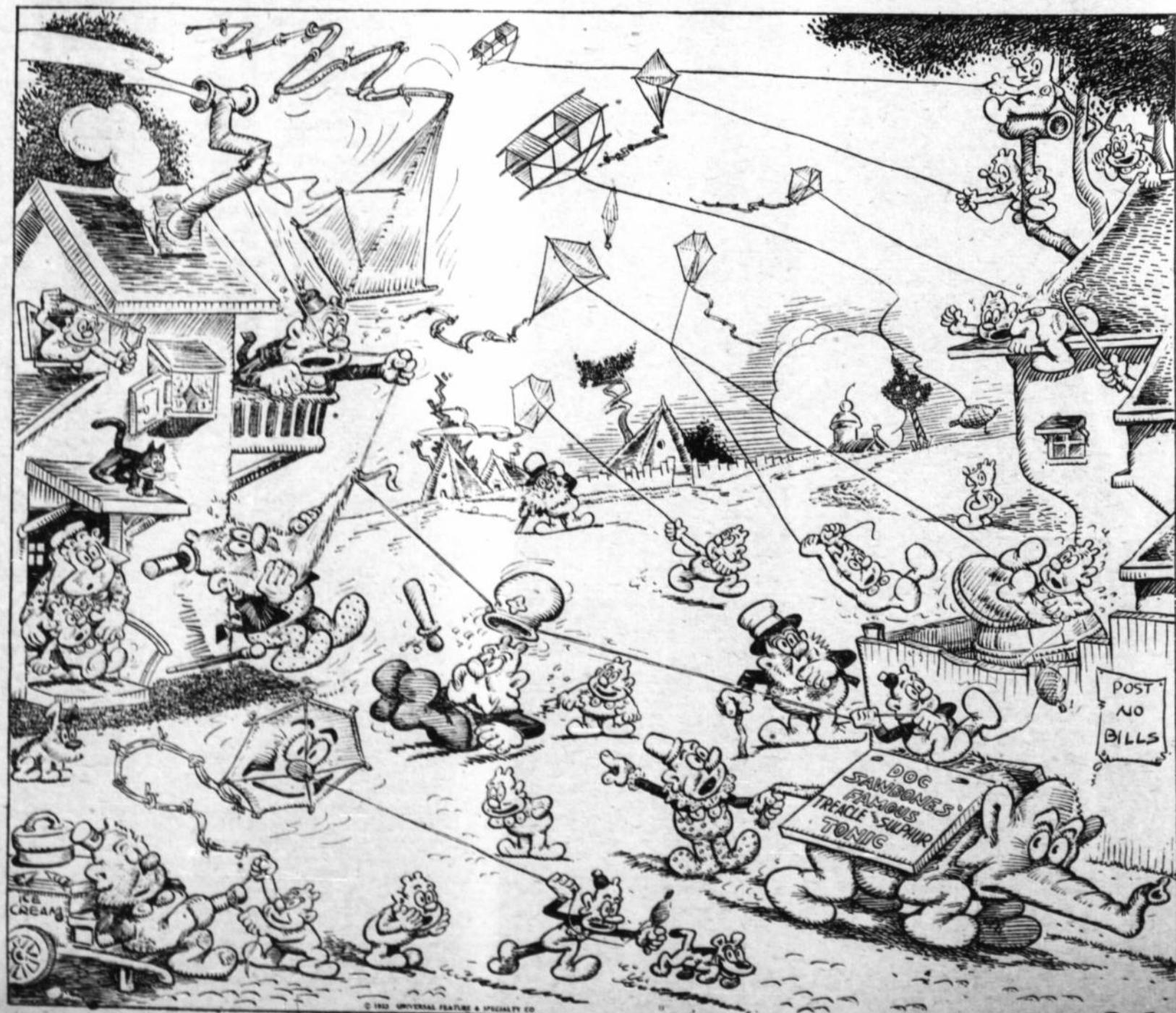
The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find 1,000 of the smartest and most businesslike boys and girls in the farm homes, where The Guide goes every week, who would like to join the Excelsior Club. The Guide is going to give these boys and girls an opportunity to do something better than they ever did before, that is what the Excelsior Club stands for—the very best.

The Guide is going to distribute \$100.00 in cash prizes to the members of the Excelsior Club (no membership fee) who do the best work in carrying out a project of their own at home. It may be in poultry or pigs or seed grain or fruit or any one of a dozen other different projects. You don't have to pay anything to join the Excelsior Club; all you have to do is to join the Club and agree to the rules, which are very simple and easy. One of the important rules is to keep a record of what you do in your project during the summer and give us a written report in November. All farm boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age in Guide homes are eligible to join the Excelsior Club. Full particulars and application forms will be sent to all who send their name and address and age, written very plainly, to

The Secretary, The Excelsior Club
C/O THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

FLYING KITES IN DOO-VILLE

In the outskirts of Dooville, just north of Mr. Grouch's house, there is a fine big grassy common. Here, on Tuesday, a lone little Doo Dad could be seen flying a huge box kite. Roly saw it; Poly saw it, nearly every little Doo Dad in Dooville saw it, and in almost less than no time all over Dooville, little Doo Dads were busy. Wednesday, the sky was cloudless, the day warm, and a gentle breeze blowing and nearly every little Doo Dad hurried to the nice grassy common, for there were many new kites ready for testing. My, O, my! What a mess! The wise little Doo Dad who tested his kite on Tuesday was out very early with his big box kite. He has climbed to the top of the tall chimney and is handling his kite as an expert should. Just look at that huge kite of Roly's. See what a long tail it has! To start its flight, Roly climbed on to the back of Tiny. Tiny raced madly across the common. Up, up, up went the kite. Old Man Grouch walked out on to his balcony. He saw Roly's kite string and began to pull on it. Roly's kite began to wiggle and twist and turn. It dived and looped the loop; it wrapped itself around old Grouch's chimney and has jerked the chimney loose. See the smoke pouring out of the roof! The kite has made a big dive and is landing on Old Grouch's head. Doc Sawbones' whiskers are entangled, Flannelfeet has been upset and Roly is having trouble sticking on Tiny's back. Surely Roly would have been pulled off if it had not been for Nicholas Nutt. Nicholas caught Tiny by the tail and stopped him and now Nicholas is telling Roly about what has happened to his kite. Poly has the finest looking kite of all. If it flies well, Sleepy Sam will soon be wide awake.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Wheat Board

The Editor.—While the few people who handle the grain are opposing the wheat board, which is naturally against their interest, and also a few men who may be producers, but are financially strong and engaged more or less in gambling on the grain exchange in options, the unfavorable stand of the western premiers towards a wheat board, which the majority of the people have expressed their desire for, seems rather inconceivable. If it is doubtful to the premiers and others that the organized farmers at the late conventions represented the majority of the farmers, was it not these organizations that put the Progressives at Ottawa and the governments in Alberta and Manitoba? These facts speak for themselves. The argument advanced that Manitoba will have more to lose than gain through a wheat board, having the advantage of earlier harvest and closer market than either Saskatchewan or Alberta, is only to roughen the road to the wheat board. The Manitoba farmers will have no loss if a wheat board will be in effect, except that the value of the participation certificates will not be at the disposal of the holder until the end of the crop year, and this will be more than offset by the advantage of having a steady and regular price for their products as far as the individual farmer is concerned. One fact I am sure of, is that if all those who are holding offices in public life in the western provinces who are not in favor of a wheat board would try to farm an average quarter-section with the usual financial means of the average farmer and endeavor to make ends meet and at the same time not to deprive their families of the happiness of life, which they are justly entitled to, they would sound their voices different to what they do in their present positions. However, it seems a usual thing that good homesteaders with wide vision and well-informed on local and national conditions, and who have the interest of the common people at heart, when they are elevated to high positions and after they are there for a number of years change the doctrine of the old homesteader. Now, taking into consideration that prices of all commodities are fixed by the producers and manufacturers, while prices of farm products are practically fixed by the grain merchants, it is high time that the farmers shall have a say in the fixing of prices of their products, and in view of the fact that the great majority of the farmers in the three prairie provinces have demanded a compulsory wheat board and in view of a conference of the three prairie provinces to decide on the wheat marketing problem, it should be the duty of the heads of the western provincial governments at the conference to do all in their power to fulfill the wishes of the majority of the people they represent and not consider the opposition from the grain dealers and speculators whatever, as the action of a wheat board will not deprive them of their living. There are lots of vacant lands in the western provinces and they are at liberty to become grain producers instead of grain dealers.—A. L. Plotkin.

Soldier Settlers

The Editor.—I am a returned soldier farming a half-section bought through the board when prices were high, and no sooner had we bought than prices dropped and now we are plodding along under our load trying to make a go of it, while some of four members in Ottawa are considering Germany and her interests more than they are considering the welfare of the boys that came back. Why should Canada withdraw her claim to reparations while hundreds of the boys that fought for our country are not getting enough to live on, boys that in 1914-15 gave up their careers to fight for the land we love? It may take a long time to get our dues from Germany, but hold them to it. In the meantime I have a few proposals that I would like to go before the public, hoping that in some way our members at Ottawa will take the matter up. Could not the government treat us as permanent tenants, with our indebtedness standing as it is, with all money paid in being deducted and all money advanced charged to our indebtedness?

In my opinion the following proposals, if adopted, would save money and give the settler more encouragement, for it is the tillers of the soil that holds Canada's future; if we prosper, the country prospers:

1. Full loans to settler to stand without interest.
2. Supply each settler with full line of machinery as required or becomes necessary and charge to his loan.
3. Government to pay taxes and insure crop against hail.
4. Settler within a given time to break and farm two-thirds of land purchased through board.
5. One-third of crop threshed to be delivered to elevator and turned over to government.
6. All S.S.B. offices to be eliminated with the exception of one central or head office.
7. Field supervisors as at present to see that grain is delivered and correct returns forwarded to head office.
8. Settler's grain to be taken over by government at minimum price of \$1.00 per bushel.
9. Receipts for all grains turned in to be issued in triplicate.
10. Settler to have full right to pay all of any part over and above his third of crop.
11. Settler to have authority to rent farm or work for wages at any time, winter or summer.
12. Settler, if farm is rented, to turn over one-third of crop as if farming land personally.—G. B. Walsh, Elmira, Alta.

The Law-created Individual

The Editor.—As school boys we were taught that a corporation is a body authorized by law to transact business as an individual; but the great question of today is, is it equal or superior to the natural individual recognized as a citizen?

Going back to the beginning of the world's war, Germany could conscript her human citizens and send them out on a work of destruction, but now the burden of restoration falls back on her own shoulders, she has no power to conscript wealth, to pay debts or restore property destroyed, hence her clouds are again rising.

When Germany forced other nations to enter the struggle, the flower of individual manhood was invited or forced to sacrifice time and lives to stay that work of destruction, but no thought

was taken that the life blood of those law-created individuals—money and wealth—should be conscripted to pay the expense of war, but, on the other hand, they were permitted to grow, thrive and fatten on conditions growing out of the war, and now the war is over and victory is considered won in the national strife, each step of the way towards reconstruction of business conditions shows that the real victory is in the hands of industrial giants known as corporations and trusts, but who, in reality, are the law-created individuals who were during the war exempt from every responsibility to the law-governing citizenship and stood prepared to take advantage of their liberty by seizing every possible enterprise as well as financial control of the governments that created them.

Only a small part of the world's wealth was actually destroyed by the war and exists today, but is transferred to the hands of the class of these law-created individuals who are not affected by the natural law of hunger or criminal law of vagrancy, hence can keep their money and wealth idle indefinitely, if anticipation of enormous future gains prompt them to do so. The law has absolutely no control over them as individuals nor the wealth they control.

Coming down to our own Canada, the governments are spending money in large amounts exploring undeveloped resources, and, after locating them, turn them over to these law-created individuals who limit their production to a point just below the actual need of consumption, so as to compel individual consumers and producers in other lines to pay tremendous prices for small production, enabling them to use a greater part of their capitalized wealth to secure controlling leaseholdings and maintain monopolies and at the same time declare dividends on their whole capitalization.

Of what use is it to get labor into Canada when these children of the government refuse to use but a small part of capitalized wealth in production? Of what use are oil fields, mines, forests, etc., if their real wealth is to be kept from the world by these law-created individuals?

We hear many complaints of idle men, but no notice is taken of the idle wealth that is incorporated by governments to work, but is allowed to lie idle, and, by its idleness, create idleness of men.

We human individuals hardly dare suggest or imagine what the effect would be if governments were to pass a law that idle incorporated wealth, after a certain future date, would be conscripted and proceeds applied in payment of national war debts, or corporations chartered for any line of production and not doing so to full extent of capitalization would forfeit their charter and their property be subject to seizure.

Does the world need more money or wealth, or shall steps be taken to force the world's idle wealth into productive pursuits?

Truly the poet, Goldsmith, never penned words of greater truth than when he said:

"'T fares ill the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

—E. B. Shipman, Trossachs, Sask.

Enquiry Into Credit

The Editor.—The recent announcement in the press that the banking and commerce committee of the Ottawa House is to investigate "the basis, functions and control of credit," besides considering amendments to the Bank Act, presents a splendid opportunity to those who realize the pressing necessity for a full and thorough public enquiry into this matter, so that the real relations between banking credits and industrial activities may be exposed—to use their influence to the utmost in an endeavor to make the enquiry a real one and not a sham.

The action of Hon. W. S. Fielding in refusing to accept the resolution by W. Irvine, Labor member for East Calgary, calling for a representative parliamentary committee to be appointed to deal with the matter, induces one to believe that he does not propose to allow a full enquiry into the subject, but if all those who do see the need of it will write at once to their member and the minister of finance it may secure that which is so badly needed.—Herbert Milne, Victoria, B.C.

Value of Canadian Wheat

The Editor.—When Dr. Magill, in his article published in your issue of even date, points out that little if any hard spring wheat is exported by the United States, but is competed for by U.S. millers, he draws attention to one of the serious defects of our marketing system. Canadian hard spring wheat, while Russia is out of business, has no competitor and the British miller is more dependent on hard spring wheat than even the American miller. It forms the basis of all his blends and he uses from 15 per cent. up according to prices, availability and quantity of wheat at his disposal. Probably when Manitoba, English and Australian are good crops the ideal mixture would be 40 per cent. Manitoba, 40 per cent. English and 20 per cent. Australian. This would be a moderately strong flour because of the Manitoba, well flavored because of the English, and Australian would give bloom to the mixture.

Argentine, Indian, English and other wheats could all be left out, one or the other being substituted and the blend corrected by Manitoba for strength and Australian for color. At the moment British millers are using as high as 75 per cent. Manitoba because of its relative cheapness.

Plat wheat is notoriously unreliable and variable and yet this winter has been fetching within one shilling a quarter of Manitoba. The British importer would pay a bigger premium than this for our wheat if it were demanded, instead of letting him make the price. While of course he would not pay above its comparative value, and that comparative value would vary, nevertheless it could be ascertained from month to month or even week to week and any increase in returns that might be obtained by any method of "pooled" marketing would be the result of obtaining that value, or, in other words, by taking advantage of the unique position our wheat holds on the British market and no matter what changes may take place in our marketing methods. The Department of Agriculture would be doing a real service to ascertain and keep growers informed of the value of their wheat in relation to other wheats offered at the same time on the British market.—Ernest Ellis, P.O. Box 144, Wawanesa, Man.

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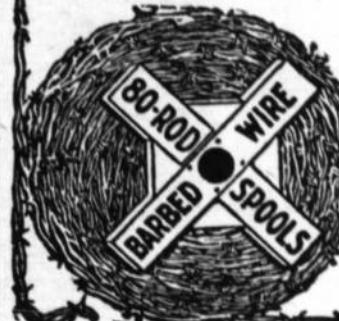
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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

establishment of a federal loan department with provincial agencies. The basis of credit was defined as the number, intelligence and industry of its people, plus the capital equipment and natural resources within its boundaries. Upon this all credit, money, bonds, notes, etc., rested.

It was shown that even before the war the obligations of the business of the country did not bear a direct proportion to the gold reserve; that during the war the country had departed from the gold standard, as had 15 other nations, and was still doing business on that basis. Another basis for credit and another system for the control of it had to be found.

To illustrate his remarks, Mr. Bevington exhibited two charts representing an inverted cone, resting upon the gold reserve, which necessarily, under the best of conditions, bears a very small proportion to the total liabilities of the country. The first of these showed the note issues, bank deposits, and Dominion, provincial and municipal liabilities in 1913. At this date the debts, Dominion, provincial and municipal were placed at \$1,079,000,000; deposits, \$1,012,000,000; loans, \$1,111,000,000; bank notes, \$1,344,000,000; gold reserve, \$115,375,000. The purpose of this was to show that the amount of credit instruments did not depend on the gold reserve.

He then went on to show that when war broke out in 1914 the impossibility of continuing on a gold basis became apparent, and so, through the enactment of the War Finance Act, various expedients were adopted with which the public generally is quite familiar. One of the points stressed in this connection was that the Dominion government had directly issued notes to the Canadian Northern Railway for \$10,000,000 and to the Grand Trunk Pacific for \$6,000,000, the inference being that if it could do so under such conditions a general direct excise of this power was warranted. Other transactions were instanced in support of this proposition.

The second chart showing the various public debts, note issues, bank deposits and gold reserve in 1923 was intended to show that as the liabilities of the country in general were even greater in proportion to the gold reserve than in 1913, the necessity for the latter was even less apparent; for it was pointed out that the total obligations of the country had increased by ten times within the decade, while the gold holdings had only been increased by \$80,000,000.

Making definite proposals for a better system, Mr. Bevington said that it would not be necessary to eliminate the present banking system, but he would start another and work the two. There was a question as to whether the monetary system should be run on a profit-making basis.

The Bank of Australia, which had begun with no share capital, had disbursed \$20,000,000 in dividends. The present duplication of banks in communities was wasteful, and they should be merged into one bank for the people. The nation should be its own banker. Not only could it render better service for the people but at less expense.

The control now exercised by the banks on credit had a tendency to restrict credit. Institutions should be formed to issue credit, which was needed most for primary production, that is in producing raw materials; secondly by transportation and thirdly by manufacturing. At present it was most available for manufacturers and distributors, those who possessed the most acceptable security. Besides, the banks were prevented from making advances save on certain classes of securities.

Mr. Bevington said that his proposals were not final, but he thought they would provide a solution. He suggested the organization of a federal loan department. Bank charters might be granted as now, but the powers of the treasury board should be defined. The provincial governments might undertake to secure federal bank charters and appoint boards of directors. Credit units might be organized and to these advances made, these local bodies, through their local knowledge of conditions, being best suited to make loans. The advantages would be decentralization of control, use of deposits within a community, and reduction of interest rates. In this connection attention was directed to the farm credits legislation that has recently passed Congress, and which Mr. Bevington said made money available to farmers at 5½ per cent.

Where there is no silo on the farm, it should be remembered sunflowers cannot be grown to replace corn. The latter crop may be fed as dry fodder, but when sunflowers become dry they become too hard to be eaten by the stock. Therefore, on farms where there is no silo, it is useless to grow sunflowers; under such circumstances a mixture of oats and peas, or oats, peas and vetch gives good results.

In sowing rye the gauge is set as for wheat. The seed should be put down to moisture, and not less than two inches deep.

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SELLING REGISTERED STALLIONS—ONE, aged, 12 years, weight 2,000, black, Percheron, imported. One, aged seven years, weight 1,750, iron grey. One Clydesdale, aged 12 years, weight 1,850. These horses have A1 certificate. Will give good terms, or would trade for cattle or small tractor. E. R. Jasper, Hartney, Man. 15-2

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, schedule A, weight 2,000 pounds, sure foal getter, prime condition. Sell on reasonable terms to reliable person. Would consider exchange on registered mare or mares. R. J. Coulter, Silverton, Man.

REGISTERED GLYDE STALLION, WEIGHT 1,900, rising four years old, by the good show stallion, Edward Garnet, Angus McCormack, Castor, Alberta. 14-4

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SELLING PEDIGREE PERCHERON STALLION, good condition. His progeny prove him first-class sire, \$175. Wm. Wedendorf, Box 1021, Riverhurst, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE AT SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES, two Percheron stallions, rising four years, both schedule A certificate, weight 2,060 and 1,950. M. E. Vance, Crandall, Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PERCHERON STALLION, Jacrisse, by Carnot. Will buy stallion rising two. Give height, girth, etc. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 16-2

SELLING BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, weight 2,000, rising seven, priced to sell. Bruce McMurray, Pierson, Manitoba. 15-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, coming seven years, weight 1,900. Cheap for cash. G. N. Morrison, Eastend, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, Colonel, 9132. H. A. Mack, Redvers, Sask. 14-3

SELLING SHIRE STALLION, MULL SURVEYOR, registered, black, class A, ton. A. H. Haines, Strathmore, Alta. 14-3

PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A, TON, black, seven years, sell or club. Trade for seed oats. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-6

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your want.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, Wyoma's Heir, 12 years old, for young cattle or horses. Frank Grasby, Neepawa, Man. 15-3

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WANTED—A NUMBER OF PULLED HIGH-MILKING TEST COWS, young cows, deferred. State breed, age, milk test, when due, price. Box B, Birsay, Sask. 15-2

Shorthorns

SELLING SHORTHORN BULL, PROUD Baron 2nd, No. 121190, roan, five years. Change necessary. Silton Syndicate, Silton, Sask. Trevor Jones.

SELLING PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS, bulls and females, bargain prices. J. W. Kennedy, Balteota, Sask. 14-3

SELLING SHORTHORN PURE-BRED BULL, one year old, \$75. E. Knudsen, Donald, Alta. 15-2

Holsteins**HOLSTEINS**

EVERY man who makes his living milking cows knows that size is one of the best reasons for Holsteins.

SIZE MEANS:

Capacity Ruggedness Economical Production
Strong Calves That Live

Ability to Turn Rough Feed Into Milk

More Meat Value at the End of Their Milking Days

For Free Booklets Write

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

SELLING THREE-YEAR HOLSTEIN BULL, \$100. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wilsdon, Sask. 15-2

Red Polls

PURE-BRED RED POLL BULL, THREE YEARS. Hugh W. Jones, Wood River, Alta.

Ayrshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, three years old, best of breeding. Price, \$125. Severt Anderson, Langham, Sask. 16-4

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Aberdeen-Angus

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, age seven, \$150, f.o.b. Westlock. P. Hooper, Paddle River, Alta. 18-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, 3½ years. Price, \$100. Wm. Coutts, Tugasse, Alta.

Herefords

FOR SALE—HEREFORD HERD BULL, WILLOW SPRING PRESIDENCY, 34385, bred by Collicutt, sure calf getter. Had to change account of his get. Price, \$125. Accredited herd. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

EDEN GROVE FARM IMPORTED HEREFORD herd bull for sale, five years old, guaranteed sure and right every way. Price, \$160. Unity, Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—HEREFORDS FROM ACCREDITED herds, registered bulls, females. Prices right. Superior quality. Inspection invited. Terms arranged. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 71f

SELLING—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, coming six, 30238, or exchange for one as good. Arthur Chicoine, Storthoaks, Sask. 15-4

May Sales Pointers

Don't think—or let yourself be persuaded—that because spring work is the order of the day there are no sales being made. Many farmers of the West have made most satisfactory sales during May in the following lines:

Swine (Spring Litters)	Threshing Outfits
Poultry (Cockerels)	Grain Separators
Eggs for Hatching	Cultivators
Baby Chicks	Water Tanks
Turkey, Geese and Duck Eggs	Gasoline Tanks
Grass Seeds	Tractors
	Grain Wagons

For various reasons there are many who have not been able to do their buying earlier in the year—they are eager buyers now. A May classified ad. is your opportunity to sell them.

A Guide Classified Ad. costs you Little but brings Big Results.

The Grain Growers' Guide — Winnipeg, Man.

SWINE**BRED SOWS FOR SALE**

CHOICE Tamworths and Berkshires, due to farrow in April and May.

Apply: Animal Husbandry Department University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon, Sask.

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND MAY LITTERS, either sex, \$12, eight weeks, with papers. Sire of sows, grand champion boar, Brandon Fair. Bred to Brethour boar from Ontario. R. S. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 16-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE, excellent stock, born March 14th, males, \$15; females, \$12, with papers. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta. 16-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boars, February farrow, eight weeks, \$16. E. A. Evans, Elm Creek, Man.

FEARLY FARROWED YORKSHIRES, \$10, either sex. Papers furnished. Frank Farnam, Bladworth, Sask. 16-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—EITHER SEX, unrelated pairs, bacon-type. James A. Stewart, Cabri, Sask. 16-2

YORKSHIRE SPRING PIGS, BRED GILTS. Sire, grand champion, Brandon. Top stuff. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 16-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SELLING FEBRUARY FARROWED SWINE, CHOICE BACON TYPE, BOTH SEXES, AT \$12. Wm. Russell, Atwater, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, both sex, March 1st, choice, bacon-type. Ralph McNichol, Box 1, Saltecoats, Sask. 16-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SIRE, DEER CREEK GILLY, March, April farrow, \$16, either sex. Jas. Young, Newdale, Man. 16-3

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE STOCK, FARROWED FEBRUARY, \$12, EIGHT WEEKS, INCLUDING PAPERS. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 15-5

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STRAIN, REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar, August farrow, \$35. W. Troughton, Cardale, Man. 18-2

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, BORN MARCH 19, \$14, eight weeks, papers free. Armstrong Turnbull, Box 50, Rathwell, Man. 13-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, MARCH FARROW, FROM LARGE, PROLIFIC, MATURE PARENTS. C. Holtzman, Fiske, Sask. 13-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, JANUARY FARROW, \$12 EACH, PAPERS FURNISHED. Edward Kerton, Bladworth, Sask. 14-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE WINNERS. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. Stf

Hampshires

CHOICE HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$20 EACH; two for \$35; three for \$50, at eight weeks. Papers free, express prepaid. B. H. Cawthra, Ernsford, Sask.

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—POLAND-CHINAS, FARROW APRIL and May, \$30, pure-bred. C. E. Sweeney, Osborne, Man. 16-3

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous**BABY CHICKS**

CHICKS—WE SHIP EVERYWHERE, CHARGES PAID. Safe arrival guaranteed. 20 thoroughbred varieties, hatched right. Members International Baby Chick Association. Write for catalog and reduced prices. Mammoth Hatchery, Glen Ellyn, Ill. 14-5

BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED SUPPLIED. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain, 95 per cent alive at your station. Custom hatching. Book your order now. Catalog free. Alex Taylor, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg. 11tf

BABY CHICKS—GUARANTEED PURE-BRED, from high egg record strains, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. All leading varieties. Winning's oldest Baby Chick plant. Catalog free. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 10tf

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, GUARANTEED egg-laying strains. Hatched in Winnipeg, assuring prompt shipment. Also custom hatching. Write for price list. Western Hatcheries, Simeon and St. Matthews, Winnipeg. 15-5

BABY CHICK HEADQUARTERS—TEN PURE-BRED VARIETIES. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. George A. Frame, Nairn Poultry Farm, Box 606G, Winnipeg, Man. 12-8

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 30 POUNDS, \$10, \$8.00; hens, beauties, \$7.00, \$5.00; Toulouse geese, \$6.00; ganders, \$6.00; large, \$8.00. Both light and dark matings in Barred Rocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 15-7

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM SELECTED winter layers, 171 to 220—\$15 for \$2.00; University and Maple Leaf cross, \$1.50 for 15; 100, \$8.00. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 16-5

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, good winter layers, headed by University's choicest egg type cockerels, 15, \$1.85; 45, \$5.00 pre-paid. C. Genge, Gliddon, Sask. 1

April 18, 1923

Wyandottes

HATCHING EGGS, FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES, daughters of first prize pen, Manitoba egg laying contest, mated with cockerels from pen which laid 249 to 280 eggs each, price \$2.50, 15 Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50, 10. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM TYPEY hens, and superior males. Flock culled for years for high egg production, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8.00. Orders booked as received. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. R. Carothers, Creelman, Alta. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB White Wyandottes, pullets, Martin strain cockerels, hatched from eggs direct from Martin's Snowdrift and White Wonder pens, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 60; \$7.00 per 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-11

WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, BUFF, \$3.00; Golden, Columbia, Partridge, \$2.50; Silver White, \$2.00. After May 15, \$1.00 less; Silver Partridge cockerels, \$2.00. W. R. Stockton, Wordsworth, Sask. 15-6

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, from government selected stock, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.50 per 30; \$7.50 per 45; \$15 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 15-6

WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S REGAL- Dories from stock direct from orig nator; hatching eggs \$1.50 15; \$8.00, 100. John Hiscock Baldur, Alta. 15-6

BESIDES WINNING PRIZES, OUR PURE-BRED White Wyandottes are healthy, uniform, standard size and real good layers. Eggs, \$2.50 or 15; \$4.00 for 30. Walter Bros., Qu'Appelle, Sask. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM IN- ternational laying contests winning strain, \$3.00, setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alberta. 13-4

TRAPNESTED WINTER-LAYING WHITE Wyandottes. Hardy, healthy, free range. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Special pen, \$4.00 per 15. Graesmer Farm, Hafford, Sask. 13-4

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL-DOR- cas White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, 10% discount on three settings, University strain. Layed all winter. Nellie Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S Regal-Dories cockerels, mated to University bred-to-hen pens, 15, \$1.50; \$8.00, 100; hens, \$1.25. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, pullets from Martin's and Guild's best layers, mated to best Dories cockerels, \$2.00, 15; \$9.00, 100. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 16-3

DANDY, BIG WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin and McLeod's laying strains, \$2.50 each. Blomquist Farm, Madison, Sask. 16-3

SETTINGS OF ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, Martin's strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Mrs. D. Hall, Crossfield, Alta. 16-3

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. H. Lintott, Sidney, Alta. 14-3

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting; \$7.00, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS, FROM ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte laying strain, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 for six. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 16-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, carefully selected and packed, \$1.50 per 15. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SELECT WINTER layers, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Mumby, Hayfield, Man. 16-6

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 60; \$9.00 for 100. Robert Mutch, Carberry, Man. 15-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, \$3.00 SETTING, N. Culp, Moosomin, Sask. 15-5

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00 per setting. R. Craven, Purson, Man. 15-5

Leghorns

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, from Palmer's silver medal, winter-laying stock. You can't buy better eggs than ours at any price. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.75; 50 eggs, \$4.00; 100 eggs, \$7.00. J. E. Gamey, Box 27, phone 79-14, Newdale, Man. 14-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, From my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each, \$5.00, two. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-6

GOVERNMENT BANDED, FERRIS STRAIN, S. C. White Leghorns eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$12 per 100. I keep the best. J. A. Stewart, Druggist, Prince Albert, Sask. 14-6

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, 96 pullets laid 81 eggs. December 17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Alta. 15-2

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, HEAVY WINNER, Brandon, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 12-5

PURE-BRED COCKERELS, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn, \$1.50. M. McIver, Limerick, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, single comb, \$3.00. Harold Carlson, Midale, Sask. 16-2

EGGS FROM HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN single comb White Leghorns, 15 for \$1.50. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EGGS, \$1.50, from Al pen. Mayme Harrington, Lanier, Sask. 16-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, setting, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00 Frank Harman, Bolsevan, Man. 16-5

HATCHING EGGS—GOOD LAYING STRAIN, S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 for 15; \$8.00, 100. J. W. Wilson, Nanton, Alta. 16-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. K. Lauridsen, Canora, Sask. 16-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. Ben Lammers, Lancer, Sask. 15-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, \$1.25 for 15 and \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 15-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 15. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 15-6

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, 15 EGGS, \$1.75; \$7.00 per 100; fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 15-8

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$2.00 for 15. J. Byer, Kindersley, Sask. 15-7

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, heavy layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Thos. McClay, Belmont, Man. 15-7

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—AT SASK- atoon, Brandon and Regina this winter our birds won 25 prizes, including first cockerels, first pullet, second and third laying pens. Choice cockerels for sale, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Some prize winners, \$10 to \$20. Eggs for hatching, \$10, \$5.00 and \$2.50 per setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-3

BRED-TO-LAY ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, winners at egg-laying contests. Winners utility and exhibition classes for 12 years. Ten acres devoted to Reds, free range. Chicks, \$25.00, after May 1st. Eggs, \$3.00 setting; \$8.00 per 60. Clerke's Red Farm, Vernon, B.C. 16-5

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Write for mating list. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, 11-6

ROSE COMB REDS, GOVERNMENT AP- proved, bred-to-lay, 15 trapezoid eggs, \$3.00; chicks, 25 cents. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 13-5

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon, Transcona, Manitoba. 13-5

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE comb, special rich dark color, good layers. Hatch-eggs, per 15, \$2.00; cockerels, \$2.50. A. K. Friesen, Winkler, Man. 16-3

ROSE COMB REDS—IT'S THE STRAIN THAT counts. Get them right. 15 eggs for two dollars; 30 for three fifty. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Bredenbury, Sask. 15-3

KALLAL'S ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM utility and exhibition strain. Pen headed by first Edmonton pen cockerel, 15 eggs, \$2.50. C. J. Kallal, Tofield, Alta. 15-2

HATCHING EGGS, ROSE COMB REDS, UNI- versity strain, heavy winter layers, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 15-7

SPECIAL HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY, R. I. Reds, Single Comb, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Thos. Jordan, Broadway, Sask. 15-2

30 R. C. I. RED COCKERELS, CLOSING OUT at \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 15-2

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB REDS, EXHIBITION matings, heavy winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 14-5

DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$10, 100. Norman Horning, Macklin, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; also registered Yorkshire boars. Mrs. J. E. Flanders, Bowman River, Man. 16-3

ROSE COMB REDS—RED TO SKIN, EGGS, \$1.50 setting 15. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS, \$1.50 setting; \$7.00, 100; University females, Guild's males. John L. Major, Sto-kholm, Sask. 16-2

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, 15, \$2.00. Mrs. G. Cornell, Radisson, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS, \$2.25 PER 15. Henry Blair, Craigmyre, Alta. 16-3

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON, EGGS FOR hatching, Clark's prize-winning strain, \$2.50 for 15, \$10, 100; baby chicks, \$4.00 dozen. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 16-3

ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE- bred prize winners, Buffs, \$2.00; Whites, \$2.50; Blacks, \$3.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 14-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, MCARTHUR laying strain, \$2.25 each. George White, Redvers, Sask. 14-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM M.A.C. birds, \$2.00 per 15; 100 or more, ten cents each. A. Demasson, Regent, Man. 16-5

WHITE ORPINGTONS, POORMAN'S STRAIN, 15 eggs, \$3.00; 30 eggs, \$5.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 11-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00, 15. C. E. Hicks, Marquis, Sask. 15-2

Poultry Supplies

SECRETS OF INCUBATING AND BROODING By a Graduate of College of Practical Experience.

A VALUABLE work, containing secrets known to a few successful poultrymen and not divulged to the public. I guarantee anyone can make big profits from poultry by following my directions. There is more money in your farm flock than you thought possible. Send \$1.00 only, right now to P. STACEY, Box 204, MELITA, Man. It will be the best dollar you ever invested.

BLUEBIRD INCUBATOR, 120 EGGS, PRICE \$22. Buckeye cool brooder, 500-size, price \$23. G. Cairns, Keloe, Man. 15-2

**The Cow Test**

I'm rather rushed and busy now while testing out my Brindle cow; it is a three-months' butter test, and I would have her do her best. I'm feeding her on cheicest hay and special rations every day. I'm brushing out her waving hair with tender touch and dainty care. I'm treating her as well, I ween, as any king could treat a queen. "You poor old chump!" my neighbors say, "you're getting sillier each day! You treasure that old cow, by jink, as though she were the missing link! A man would think, to watch you slave, she were a queen and you a knave! What! Are you feeding her on hay and ordinary beans today? Why not on pie, cream puffs and cake, on sugar plums and salmon steak? What is the bossie drinking now, just common water? Poor old cow! She should at least have ginger ale, or coca cola in her pail! Why does she sleep on common straw, just like her sisters and her ma? You should supply a feather bed and feather pillows for her head!" That's how my neighbors talk to me, but wait a while and you will see that when I finish up the test and my cow numbers with the best, these jesting folks from far and near will all come racing over here; they'll come in crowds, and flocks, and scads, they'll bring their brothers, sons and dads, and bid three prices and a half for Brindle's little spotted calf!

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

Silver Black Foxes Have you investigated the profits to be made in the breeding of these animals? Information gladly furnished prospective ranchers. As I am one of the pioneers in this industry, I am in a position to advise you regarding the procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from my ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island. A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., Summerside, P.E.I.

SELLING—PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE puppies, beautiful sable and white coats, guaranteed to make good cattle dogs on your money back, males, \$10; females, \$7.00. Ralph Northrop, Glenavon, Sask. 15-5

SELLING—STAG-GREY WOLFHOUND PUPS, \$12 pair, also grown dogs. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask. 15-6

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous**Registered Seed Grain**

STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS again win first prize provincial seed fair, Saskatoon. Still a considerable quantity on hand, in three-bushel sealed sacks, first generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 14-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, inspected and sealed by government inspector, weight 64 pounds per bushel, \$4.00 per two-bushel sack. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 14-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND GENERATION, \$1.80 bushel; cleaned, sacked, sealed. Norman Fisher, Sedala, Alta. 14-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, germination 99%, sacked and sealed, \$1.50 per bushel. James Rugg, Elbow, Sask. 15-3

</div

SELLING—250 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER seed, Early White Blossom variety, cleaned, scarified, Manitoba grown, 1922, ten cents pound, bags included. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 13-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, grown on breaking from Steele, Briggs' seed, cleaned and scarified, eight dollars 100. H. G. Blattner, Wapella, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—HOG MILLET, FOUR CENTS per bushel; 500 pounds or over, 3½ cents; sacks included. Grow some for your hogs and milk cows. A. F. Stewart, Muir, Man. 16-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on fallow; hulled, cleaned, scarified, sacked, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sintaluta, Sask. 16-6

TIMOTHY AND RYE GRASS SEED MIXED AT seven cents per pound, or Timothy seed at 11 cents per pound. J. D. Blakely, Sintaluta, Sask. 14-8

SELLING—HOG OR BROME CORN MILLET, three cents pound, bags included. L. Hartie, Gainsboro, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT cents pound, cleaned and sacked; heavy seed, no weeds. W. McFarlane, Gainsboro, Sask. 16-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND bagged, seven cents pound. Mrs. Alex. Fairlie, Pipestone, Man. 16-2

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, RE- cleaned and sacked, nine cents pound. 1.0. James L. Archer, Elm Creek, Man. 16-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARI- fied, cleaned, 9½ cents per pound, bags included. C. Sonstelie, Duval, Sask. 16-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEAN, nine cents pound, bagged. C. Kenyon, Elm Creek, Man. 16-3

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, SCARI- fied, ten cents; rye grass, eight; no weeds; bags free. Robert Hicks, Kelso, Sask. 16-5

CLEANED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, ten cents pound. Geo. Frohardt, Clearwater, Man. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS per pound, cleaned and bagged. Bowman Bros., Guelph, Sask. 14-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS, FIRST PRIZE STOCK, \$7.35 per 100 pounds. W. G. Knoz, Tuxford, Sask. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and cleaned, \$9.00 per 100; scarified, \$10. sacks included. M. S. Dubois, Clavet, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, ten cents pound; 100 pounds, \$9.00. J. T. McFee, Carman, Man. 14-3

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Blossom, \$9.00 100, bagged. Sage Bros., Ninga, Man. 14-3

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, WELL cleaned, \$6.00 bushel, bags included. Chas. Sturt, Tugaska, Sask. 12-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS per pound; heavy, clean seed; bags free. Edward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED and cleaned, \$10 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 12-6

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, TEN CENTS per pound, bags included. J. O. Carter, Elm Creek, Man. 12-6

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM weeds, six cents pound, f.o.b. Melville, Sask. Peter Wasall. 12-6

BROME SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, 8½ CENTS per pound, any quantity. Geo. Gray & Son, Graysville, Man. 12-8

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, no weed seeds, nine cents pound, bags included. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 11-6

BROME SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, FREE from weed seeds, ten cents pound. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 11-6

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, ten cents per pound. H. H. Huffman, Baldur, Man. 11-6

NO. 1 BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$8.00, 100. William Leslie, Graysville, Man. 14-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, \$4.00 PER 50 POUNDS, bagged. P. Mattson, Midvale, Sask. 14-5

BROME GRASS, TEN CENTS POUND, cleaned, bagged. Davis Bros., Perdue, Sask. 11-6

MILLET ALL SOLD. C. SONSTELIE, DUVAL, Sask.

QUANTITY GOLDEN MILLET, CLEAN, \$4.00 per 100. Apply Box 2, Stonewall, Man. 16-2

MILLET, CLEANED, THREE CENTS POUND, K. M. Rekken, Fertile, Sask. 16-3

POTATOES

CHOICE EARLY OHIO POTATOES, GROWN from certified seed, 100 bushels or more, 40 cents; smaller lots, bushel, 50 cents, sacked, f.o.b. Balmoral. Main Bros., Balmoral, Man. 14-3

EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES, HEAVY- yielding, \$1.00 per bushel. Alex. George, Leney, Sask. 14-4

EARLY OHIO POTATOES, CHOICE SEED, 60 cents bushel, sacked. Victor Cowan, Waideck, Sask. 15-2

EARLY DAISY SEED POTATOES, GOOD yielding, dry, two cents per pound. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 15-4

SELLING—SEED POTATOES, EARLY OHIO, also Gold Cohn, 75 cents bushel. W. H. Hilger, Claresholm, Alta. 15-3

SELLING—IRISH COBBLER SEED POTATOES, \$1.25 per bushel, sacked. W. G. Ennos, Cardinell, Sask.

POTATOES—EARLY SIX-WEEKS, 200 pounds, \$3.00, f.o.b. Fertile, Sask. W. E. Mallin. 16-2

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED EARLY SEED potatoes, Snowdrop and Morning Star, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Olds, Alta. Jos. Stauffer. 16-2

GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDED EARLY SIX- weeks potatoes, \$3.00 for 200 pounds. E. C. Mallin, Fertile, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—EARLY OHIO POTATOES, CERTI-fied No. 1 extra. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 15-8

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

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\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)— 50 Everbearing Strawberries, 100 Standard Strawberries, three Peonies, 50 Asparagus, seven Hardy Flowers. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, Box 9, Taylor Falls, Minn. 14-13

HARDY NORTHERN-GROWN SENATOR DUN- lap strawberry plants, two dollars 100, postpaid. Special price on larger quantities. Monrad Wigen, Wyndell, B.C.

PALMER'S DAHLIAS AND GLADIOLI FOR 1923. Finest varieties of best and most easily grown of all flowers. Order now. Write for folder. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 13-5

EVERGREENS, SHRUBS AND TREE SEED A good offer to schools. Our prices are reasonable. Write for prices. Fred Wilmer, Box 199, Canora, Sask.

POSTPAID—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, 100, \$5.00; raspberries, 100, \$4.00; rhubarb, 50, \$4.00; red currants, 25, \$2.00; black currants, 50, \$2.00. Nelson Spencer, Cardinell, Sask. 15-5

LOVELY LARGE LILAC TREES, DOZEN, \$1.00. Iris plants, dozen, \$1.50. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS, "Progressive," \$4.00 per 100, postpaid. H. S. Linton, Sidney, Man. 15-3

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES plants, postpaid, \$4.00 per 100. Clarence Waddell, Sperling, Man.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, pruned for planting. Postpaid, \$5.00 per 100. Bougheu's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 6tf

RHUBARB ROOTS—25, \$2.00; \$6.00, 100, PRE- paid. Olaf Gronvold, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-8

RASPBERRY CANES, \$4.00 PER 100. ORDER now. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 11-7

RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00. MAY delivery. T. Richards, Lovat, Sask.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SELLING—SIBERIAN COTTONWOOD CUT-tings, 75 cents per 100. Mrs. Porter, Strongfield, Sask. 15-3

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS, DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 15-5

TAXIDERMY

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 15-2

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

MUSKRATS—I WANT SPRING RATS. I specialize on this article. You are losing money by selling elsewhere. Try me with a shipment. Highest prices paid for all other furs. I guarantee satisfaction. W. C. Davies, Springside, Sask. 14-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED and cleaned, \$10 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 12-6

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, TEN CENTS per pound, bags included. J. O. Carter, Elm Creek, Man. 12-6

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Reo Roadster 225
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Above cars have all been thoroughly gone over and are in excellent mechanical condition.

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USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

FARMERS!—NO MORE TROUBLE PLOWING gumbo or sticky land with mouldboard plows. Use "Wonder" Plow Attachments and Facing, saving time, trouble, power. Want farmers to use it; agents to sell. Also manufacture water power wheels and rotary pumps. United Manufacturing and Power Company, Post Office Box 614, Chicago, Illinois. 15-4

SELLING—ONE THREE-FURROW JOHN Deere engine gang stubble bottoms, only plowed 50 acres. Snap, #70. One LaCrosse three-furrow engine gang stubble bottoms. Snap #60. Box 38, Alderson, Alta. 16-2

SELLING—25 H.P. DOUBLE SIMPLE ALBERTA special Reeves steam tractor, also cook car with full equipment. Cheap for cash. For particulars, apply Eyremore Threshing Co., Eyremore, Alta.

SELLING—COCKSHUTT ENGINE PLOW, four independent beams, both bottoms and shears; plowed only 400 acres. What offers? Box 75, Nokomis, Sask.

SELLING—22-40 CASE TRACTOR, NEARLY new; fuel tank; six-unit Verity plow; 15-foot Forkney cultivator. E. Smithy, Makepeace, Alta. 16-5

SOIL DRIFTING PREVENTED BY SIMPLE patented attachment for cultivator. Ridges the land. Set of seven with instructions, \$5.00. Order from Thom, Hammond, Pincher Station, Alta. 14-5

COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG, FIVE INDIVI-dual beams, latest type. Engine disc, four Bissell horse disc, all cheap. Box 210, Nokomis, Sask.

LAND BREAKING—S. W. WISE & CO. 333 Lipton St., Winnipeg, have up-to-date machinery. We want one or more sections of prairie land for breaking in one locality. 14-5

SELL CHEAP—10-20 TITAN WITH THREE-furrow gang, motor first-class order. Would exchange for car. T. S. Partridge, R.R. 1, West Seikirk, Man. 15-2

SELLING—OLIVER THREE-FURROWED EN-gine gang, plowed 160 acres. Located at Webb, Sask. No reasonable offer refused. Write Dr. Martin, Oil Springs, Ontario. 15-2

SELLING—COMPLETE OUTFIT POTATO MA-chinery, Fordson tractor and plows. All new last year. Prices right. R. B. Davis, Glenside, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—RUMELY PLOWING AND THRESH-ing outfit. Snap for quick sale. Young Percheron stallion and cash. W. J. Miller, Lily Plain, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—30-60 CASE COAL-OIL TRACTOR and eight-bottom Cockshutt plow, both little used. Write Chas. Peterson, Wadena, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE—HAPPY FARMER TRACTOR AND LaCrosse three-furrow plow. Part of an estate. Must be sold. Box 66, Imperial, Sask. 14-4

14-FOOT BISSELL DISC HARROW, FIRST-class condition, \$95. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—ONE 35-70 GAS TRACTOR, CHEAP, or will exchange for large well drilling outfit. L. P. Bessey, Clearwater, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—WELL-BORING OUT-fit. Will trade for 1922 model Ford car. Eugene Osborne, Kirriemuir, Alta. 15-2

SELLING—EIGHT-FOOT BISSELL TANDEM disc, horse or tractor hitch, like new. A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 15-3

WILL SACRIFICE 10-20 TITAN FOR CASH, or trade for good oats. For particulars, write Hunter McRae, Pigeon Bluff, Man. 15-2

\$800 TAKES HEIDER 12-20, ROCK ISLAND plow, three stubble, two breaker bottoms, six extra shares. A. Bentley, Dollard, Sask. 16-2

SELLING—10-20 TITAN CASE POWER HAY press. Three-furrow plows. Aspen potato planter. Quehl, Battleford, Sask. 16-3

EXCHANGE—BUILDING LOTS OR MANI-toba quarter, all clear title, for tractor or threshing outfit. J. Heimer, 672 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg. 16-2

WILL TRADE QUARTER-SECTION LAND, Ponoka district, for steam threshing outfit. Brady and Morgan, Ponoka, Alta. 16-2

WANTED—22-INCH SEPARATOR COMPLETE, Give particulars and price. Elmer Langtry, Roland, Man. 16-2

WANTED TO TRADE ALMOST NEW HAY loader for big brush breaker. J. W. Brown, Didsbury, Alta. 16-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND WELL-BORING machine. W. E. Garrett, Box 697, North Battleford, Sask. 16-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

Sudbury Woolen Mills Ltd.

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BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and
Pants. Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth.
Sweaters. Also do Custom Work.

WRITE FOR PRICES

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BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MAYDE BREAD
Improved! It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf.
Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer, or send
15 cents to Western Agents, C. and J. Jones,
Lombard St., Winnipeg.

PROPHESY SEX INDICATOR—TELLS SEX
of humans, eggs, animals, insects, etc. Price
30 cents postpaid. Large novelty catalog free.
United Sales Co., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg,
Man.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS
Catalogue and price list furnished on request
Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131
Avenue A North, Saskatoon.

KING BAND AND ORCHESTRA INSTRUMENTS—Our specialty, saxophones and melody
cornets. Write for catalog and prices. Wray's
Music Store, Winnipeg. 14-5

BLUE AMBEROL RECORDS EXCHANGED,
ten cents each. Free list. Scott's Record Ex-
change, 445 Main St., Winnipeg.

SELLING—CARRIAGE WITH TOP, AS GOOD
as new, \$100. Erik Pearson, Box 180, Kipling,
Sask.

FOR SALE—MAGIC LANTERN, COMPLETE
with tank and screen, nearly new, cost \$100, sell
for \$75. T. G. Forbes, Marshall, Sask.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a
reliable commission firm.

We give personal attention to grading, obtain
highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look
after your interests.

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market information.

Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping
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700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG



CANADIAN ALADDIN COMPANY LTD.
411 WINNIPEG

Horses Moving Eastward

A revival of the horse business, with
Eastern Canada is reported from several
sources. New Ontario has bought
horses from Northern Alberta. Calgary
reports a shipment to Prince Edward
Island, and Manitoba has sold two car
loads recently to Nova Scotia. It is
said that Newfoundland is looking to
the West to meet its needs, as Eastern
Canada has stopped growing horses in
excess of its own requirements.

When trees, bushes or strawberry
plants are taken to the field to plant,
the roots should be exposed to the sun
as little as possible and should be
planted as promptly as possible so as
to prevent the roots from becoming dry.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 18, 1923
WHEAT—Steady advance has featured this market, together with all markets to the
South based on damage to winter wheat areas in the United States of America and back-
ward conditions in the Canadian North-West. British interests have been heavy buyers
of May futures, and they found difficulty in getting the grain without advancing the
price. Producers released fair quantities of No. 1 Northern at \$1.20, but since that time
offerings have been light. Much of the buying has undoubtedly been of a speculative
nature and unless conditions improve quickly markets are liable to remain very firm.
Any prospect of real spring weather might be construed as a bearish factor. Actual
export buying does not appear to have assumed large proportion, although undoubtedly
quantities of wheat are being worked daily for shipment after the opening of navigation.
The cash demand does not reflect any urgent enquiry. No. 1 Northern is still at the
carrying charge to May 1, and the other grades just steady.

OATS and BARLEY—Prices have advanced several cents during the week, following
strength in wheat and there has been a more active market in both grains than for some
time. Stocks are not heavy and markets, both in cash and futures, suggest that good
support will develop on any setbacks.

FLAX—Market during the week has been a very active one, with prices reaching new
high of \$3.12 for May future. Market is largely speculative and crushers appear to be
buying against actual needs.

RYE—Followed strength in wheat although very little business reported worked. Price
looks cheap compared with wheat and market should respond quickly to any improvement
in demand.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
April 9 to April 14, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE						
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
April 9	91	52	47	47	46	45	58	54	51	51	284	280	260	83
10	90	52	47	47	46	45	57	54	50	50	289	285	265	82
11	94	52	47	47	46	45	58	54	51	51	301	297	277	83
12	95	52	47	47	46	45	58	54	51	51	303	299	277	84
13	96	53	48	48	47	46	58	55	51	52	305	301	280	85
14	98	53	48	48	47	46	59	55	52	52	305	300	279	86
Week Ago	90	52	47	47	46	45	57	54	50	50	280	276	256	82
Year Ago	97	50	43	44	42	39	64	62	57	57	225	221	206	101

WINNIPEG FUTURES

April 9 to April 14 inclusive Week Year
9 10 11 12 13 14 Ago Ago

Wheat— May 120 119 122 121 123 124 120 139
July 122 121 123 123 124 125 121 137

Oats— May 50 50 51 51 51 52 50 50
July 50 49 50 50 51 51 49 50

Barley— May 58 58 58 59 59 60 58 68
July 60 59 60 60 61 61 59 67

Flax— May 280 285 297 302 305 304 276 236
July 269 275 285 289 295 194 265 236

Rye— May 84 83 84 85 86 87 83 105
July 85 84 85 86 87 89 84 ...

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.25 to \$1.33; No. 1 northern, \$1.23 to \$1.31; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.22 to \$1.28; No. 2 northern, \$1.20 to \$1.26; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.18 to \$1.25; No. 3 northern, \$1.16 to \$1.22. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.26 to \$1.33; No. 1 hard, \$1.24 to \$1.27. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.21 to \$1.23; No. 1 hard, \$1.20 to \$1.22. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.13 to \$1.18; No. 1 durum, \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 2 amber, \$1.12 to \$1.17; No. 2 durum, \$1.08 to \$1.11. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c to 77½c; No. 3 yellow, 76c to 76½c; No. 2 mixed, 74½c to 75½c; No. 3 mixed, 73½c to 74½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 62c; medium to good, 57c to 59c. Rye—No. 2, 81c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.41.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports arrival of shipment of 221 Canadian stores, selling for 12c to 13c alive, odd sales of fat cattle slightly higher. Scotch 13c to 14c. Irish 11c to 13c cents.

Birkenhead cables not received.

London, Canadian dressed sides, good quality 20c per lb. Supplies better demand.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today were: Cattle, 4,000; calves, 1,000; hogs, 7,200; sheep, 200; cars, 127. Cattle—Beef steers, \$6.25 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$7.25 to \$8.25. Cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$8.25; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$7.00. Canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$3.75. Bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.75; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Veal calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$4.25 to \$7.25. Stock-feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$7.25. Hogs—Hogs, \$6.50 to \$8.10; bulk of sales, \$7.90 to \$8.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$9.50 to \$14.

Ewes, \$3.00 to \$8.75. Wethers, \$7.50 to \$10.25. Yearlings, \$9.00 to \$15.

CALGARY

Receipts today were 1 calf, 62 hogs, 264 sheep and 700 cattle. Choice steers, \$5.85 to \$6.65; good \$5.25 to \$5.50. Good heifers, \$4.00. Choice cows, \$4.50 to \$4.75; good \$3.50. Good bulls, \$2.00. Good to choice calves, \$5.00 to \$7.50; good feeders, \$3.75 to \$5.00. Thick and smooth hogs, \$9.65 to \$9.75. Light and feeder hogs continue to sell at a premium from 20c to 35c.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending April 13, 1923.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,194; hogs, 4,616; sheep, 115. Last week: Cattle, 4,101; hogs, 5,158; sheep, 82.

Cattle receipts during the past week have been about the same as the previous week, prices quotable a shade lower. This is principally due to certain heavy export orders having been filled and no further export shipments of any account being made for the next week or ten days. About April 20, however, we look for a fairly strong demand for export steers to

fill space which has now been contracted for. Prime butcher and export steers today are bringing from 6c to 6½c with a few choice baby beef at from 6c to 7c. The bulk of medium to good butcher steers are selling at from 5½c to 6c with choice feeders from 4½c to 5½c. Choice stockers from 4½c to 5c. Prime cows are again just a shade dray, and are selling from 3½c to 4c, with an odd good one up to 4c. Prime butcher heifers are bringing from 5c to 5½c with light-weight baby beef heifers as high as 6c. Very few breed stock heifers are now coming forward and these are selling at from 3c to 3½c, depending on quality. Calves continue strong with tops at from 9c to 10c; common calves from 5c to 7c. Choice milkers and springers continue good sellers, while the plain common and faulty kinds are difficult to move at satisfactory prices.

The hog market at time of writing is unsteady with thick-smooths at \$9.65 with a 10 per cent. premium for selects.

The sheep and lamb market is holding steady, choice lambs bringing from 11c to 12c; choice sheep from 6c to 8c.

We would again like to draw the attention of cattle raisers to the fact that this is the season of the year when dehorning should be done. We cannot impress too strongly on our customers the wisdom of dehorning every head of commercial cattle that you expect to place on the market in the future. With the British embargo raised another outlet has been found for our shortkeep feeder cattle, but as dehorned cattle are the only kind that appeal to the British feeder, and also the only kind that will ship with safety, it is in your own interests that we urge dehorning. Dehorned steers will also bring a premium over horned steers for shipment to the American market.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
Prime butcher steers \$6.00 to \$6.75
Good to choice steers 5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers 4.50 to 5.00
Common steers 4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers 4.50 to 5.50
Common feeder steers 4.00 to 4.50
Choice stocker steers 4.00 to 5.00
Common stocker steers 3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers 5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers 4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers 3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers 3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows 3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows 3.25 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows 2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows 1.75 to 2.25
Choice veal calves 9.00 to 10.00
Common calves 6.00 to 8.00
Heavy bull calves 4.00 to 6.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market has continued firm under light receipts. Dealers are quoting country shippers and producers 22c to 23c delivered. Jobbing extras 30c to 32c, firsts 27c to 28c, seconds 24c to 26c. In one case it is reported a firm is quoting on a graded basis direct to farmers

WHEAT PRICES

April 9 to April 14 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Apr 9	119	118	115	109	104	97
10	118	117	114	108	102	96
11	121	119	116	112	107	100
12	121	119	116	114	108	101
13	122	120	117	113	109	102
14	123	121	118	114	110	104
Week Ago</						



Friends of the Horse for Many Years

IMPERIAL Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil were among the first products which we introduced into the service of Canadian farmers.

Since then countless farms have never been without a supply of either for a single day. As a result, wheels have turned easier; loads have seemed lighter; harness has looked better, lasted longer and fitted tired horses more comfortably.

In succeeding years the motor car and the "steel horse" have created an unprecedented demand for petroleum products of all kinds—fuels, lubricants and greases. We have extended our manufacturing facilities to meet these changed conditions

yet we have never outgrown our policy of making every product we manufacture a leader in its line.

That is why we point with so much pride today to two of our first products which are still giving the same good satisfaction that they gave ten or fifteen years ago.

Whether you need fuel for your engine, automobile, or tractor; or oils and greases for these and your other farm machines, the Imperial line affords a complete service and the name is a guarantee of high quality and reasonable price. Ample supplies of all our products are always available at our stations and at dealers.



More than 1300 Stations
Thousands of Dealers

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USES

- IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE
- IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL
- IMPERIAL POLARINE MOTOR OILS AND TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS
- IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE
- IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
- IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL

- IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
- IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
- IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS
- IMPERIAL ATLANTIC RED OIL
- IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL
- IMPERIAL CREAM SEPARATOR OIL
- IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL
- IMPERIAL MICA AXLE GREASE

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED